

Construction of universal Thom-Whitney-a stratifications, their functoriality and Sard-type Theorem for singular varieties

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Abstract

Construction. For a dominating polynomial (or analytic) mapping $F : K^n \rightarrow K^l$ with an isolated critical value at 0 ($K = \mathbb{R}$ or an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero) we construct a closed *bundle* $G_F \subset T^*K^n$. We restrict G_F over the critical points $\text{Sing}(F)$ of F in $F^{-1}(0)$ and partition $\text{Sing}(F)$ into 'quasistrata' of points with the fibers of G_F of constant dimension. It turns out that T-W-a (Thom and Whitney-a) stratifications 'near' $F^{-1}(0)$ exist iff the fibers of bundle G_F are orthogonal to the tangent spaces at the smooth points of the quasistrata (e. g. when $l = 1$). Also, the latter are the orthogonal complements over an irreducible component S of a quasistratum only if S is **universal** for the class of T-W-a stratifications, meaning that for any $\{S'_j\}_j$ in the class, $\text{Sing}(F) = \cup_j S'_j$, there is a component S' of an S'_j with $S \cap S'$ being open and dense in both S and S' . Construction of *Glaeser bundle* G_F involves *Glaeser iterations* of replacing the fibers of the successive closures by the respective linear spans and stabilizes after $\rho(F) \leq 2n$ iterations, resulting in $\dim(G_F) = n$ for $K \neq \mathbb{R}$.

Results. We prove that T-W-a stratifications with only universal strata exist iff all fibers of G_F are the orthogonal complements to the respective tangent spaces to the quasistrata, and then the partition of $\text{Sing}(F)$ by the latter yields the coarsest *universal T-W-a stratification*. (We relax condition of smoothness of strata to *Gauss regularity*, i. e. the continuity of their Gauss maps.) The proof relies on an extension of a smooth stratum to a subvariety with a continuous Gauss map and a prescribed tangent bundle over the stratum (assuming a version of Whitney-a condition). The key ingredient is our version of **Sard-type Theorem for singular spaces** in which a singular point is considered to be noncritical iff nonsingular points nearby are 'uniformly noncritical' (e. g. for a dominating map $F : X \rightarrow Z$ meaning that the sum of the absolute values of the $l \times l$ minors of the Jacobian matrix of F , where $l = \dim(Z)$, is separated from zero by a positive constant). Among examples we include $F : K^5 \rightarrow K$ that does not admit a universal T-W-a stratification and a family of $F_n : K^{4n+1} \rightarrow K$ with $\rho(F_n) = n$.

Question. We wonder whether there can ever be an irreducible component of bundle G_F of dimension smaller than n , e. g. for $F : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$?

Conjecture. Glaeser bundle G_F is the intersection of bundles associated with T-W-a stratifications of $\text{Sing}(F)$ defined over points of $\text{Sing}(F)$ as the orthogonal complements in the dual of the tangent spaces to the strata passing through the respective points.

Contents

1	Canonical Thom-Whitney-a stratifications	5
2	Dual bundles of vector spaces of TWG-stratifications	6
3	Universality and Lagrangian bundles	9
4	A constructive criterium of universality	11
5	Sard-type Theorem for singular varieties	14
6	Complexity of functorial TWG-stratifications	21
7	Examples	21
7.1	A family of $\mathbf{F} : \mathbf{K}^{\mathbf{N}} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}$ which admit functorial TWG-stratifications	21
7.2	A family of examples of $\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{n}} : \mathbf{K}^{4\mathbf{n}+1} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}$ with universal TWG-stratifications and the index of stabilization $\rho(\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{n}}) = \mathbf{n}$	23
7.3	Example of $\mathbf{F} : \mathbf{K}^5 \rightarrow \mathbf{K}$ with no universal TWG-stratification	25
7.4	Multiplicities of roots and another functorial TWG-stratification	25
8	Appendix. Complexity of extension to a Gauss regular subvariety with a prescribed tangent bundle over singularities	28

Introduction

We consider stratifications of critical points in an isolated critical fiber of a dominating polynomial (or analytic) mapping $F: K^n \rightarrow K^l$, where $K = \mathbb{R}$ or is an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero, which satisfy Thom and Whitney-a conditions. Our main goal is to identify '**universal strata**', i. e. such that for every stratification of this type their open and dense subsets appear as open dense subsets in appropriate strata of the latter (this gives a hope for a solution of the long-standing problem of existence of stratifications with double-exponential complexity lower bound). To that end we consider even a larger class of Thom-Whitney-a stratifications with the condition of smoothness of strata relaxed to *Gauss regularity*, i. e. to a weaker assumption of the existence of continuous extensions of their Gauss mappings (sending, by definition, smooth points to the tangent spaces at these points) to all points of the strata. Besides being *Gauss regular* we require strata to be open in their respective closures, pairwise disjoint and, of course, to satisfy classical Thom and Whitney-a conditions (for the definitions of the latter one may consult for instance [7], [18], [21], [9]). *Glaeser bundle* G_F of F is the restriction over the critical points of F of the subbundle of the cotangent bundle which is minimal by inclusion among closed subbundles containing the differentials of the component functions of F . Construction of G_F involves *Glaeser iterations* of replacing fibers of the successive closures by their respective linear spans (see [8]).

At the first glance it seemed that the Glaeser bundle of the mapping could serve the purpose of identifying Thom-Whitney-a Gauss regular stratifications with all strata being universal, namely: by means of partitioning of the critical locus by dimension of its fibers (private

discussions with A. Gabrielov, M. Gromov, M. Kontsevich, A. Parusinski and N. Vorobjov). But it does not always work, see example of Subsection 7.3.

Nevertheless, the irreducible subsets (we call them *Glaeser components*) over which the fibers of Glaeser bundle are of constant dimension equal their respective codimension are universal even with respect to the class of Thom-Whitney-a Gauss regular stratifications, see Corollary 2.5 . Thom-Whitney-a stratifications 'near' the critical fiber exist iff the fibers of Glaeser bundle are orthogonal to the tangent spaces (at the smooth points) of the *quasistrata* of points of constant dimension of fibers of Glaeser bundle (e. g. when $l = 1$, see [16]).

Our principal result states that Thom-Whitney-a Gauss regular stratifications with all strata being universal essentially coincide with the ones derived from Glaeser bundles by means of the partitioning into the quasistrata described above. The proof relies on our construction of an extension of a smooth stratum of a singular locus of a variety to a Gauss regular subvariety with a prescribed tangent bundle over the stratum under the assumption of Whitney-a condition on the pair.

To that end our version of a **Sard-type Theorem for singular varieties is crucial**. Similarly to the classical version its conclusion is that the set of critical values is 'small', but a singular point is considered to be not critical iff all 'nearby' nonsingular points are 'uniformly noncritical' (e. g. for a dominating map $F : X \rightarrow Z$ meaning that the sum of the absolute values of the $l \times l$ minors of the Jacobian matrix of F , where $l = \dim(Z)$, not only does not vanish but, moreover, is separated from zero by a positive constant). Below, following the setting in which it appears in our paper, we expose a crucial idea of the proof.

Say X is a singular subvariety of an open and dense $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ and $\{L_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq k}$ is a collection of functions on \mathcal{U} with linearly independent differentials at each point. We consider a Sard-type Theorem for the mapping which is the restriction of the natural projection $X \times \mathbb{C}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^k$ to $\Lambda_L := \{(x, c) \in X \times \mathbb{C}^k : L = 0\}$, where $L := \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} c_j L_j$. The content of our Sard-type Theorem in this setting is that for a 'generic' $c \in \mathbb{C}^k$ not only $d(L_c|_X)$, where $L_c := L|_c$, does not vanish at the smooth points of X in $\{L_c = 0\}$, but also that there is a lower estimate (by a positive constant) on the sizes of $d(L_c|_X)(\alpha)$, where $L_c(\alpha) = 0$, points $\alpha \in X$ are smooth and are 'nearby' a singular point $\beta \in X$. We reduce the latter to a problem in a 'nonsingular' setting by means of an embedded desingularization $\sigma : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ of X with an additional property that all $L_j \circ \sigma$ become (locally) monomials and divide each other (for an appropriate ordering). We apply the standard Sard-type Theorem in this 'nonsingular setting', i.e. to the restriction of the natural projection $N \times \mathbb{C}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^k$ (where smooth $N := \overline{\sigma^{-1}(X \setminus \sigma(\text{Sing}(\sigma)))} \subset \mathcal{N}$ desingularizes X) to a smooth hypersurface $\Lambda := \overline{\tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(\Lambda_L \setminus \tilde{\sigma}(\text{Sing}(\tilde{\sigma}))}$, where $\tilde{\sigma} := i\sigma \times id : \mathcal{N} \times \mathbb{C}^k \rightarrow \mathcal{U} \times \mathbb{C}^k$. Consequently the hypersurfaces $\Lambda_{(c)} := \Lambda_L \cap (X \times \{c\})$ are nonsingular off $\sigma(\text{Sing}(\sigma))$ for 'generic' $c \in \mathbb{C}^k$. It remains to carry out the required estimate for $\alpha = \sigma(a)$ with noncritical for map σ points a 'nearby' a critical (also for σ) point $b \in \{L_c = 0\}$, where $\beta = \sigma(b)$. (Note that $(\cup_{1 \leq j \leq k} \Lambda_j) \cup \text{Sing}(\sigma)$, where $\Lambda_j := \overline{\sigma^{-1}(\{L_j = 0\} \setminus \sigma(\text{Sing}(\sigma)))}$, for an appropriate choice of local coordinates is a union of coordinate hyperplanes, below called 'exceptional'.)

'The crucial idea' can be exposed now as 'an estimate via a logarithmic differentiation': we introduce a metric on $\mathcal{N} \setminus \text{Sing}(\sigma)$ 'nearby' point b for a choice of local coordinates x_i , such that the 'exceptional' hyperplanes containing b are $\{x_i = 0\}$ for $1 \leq i \leq q$ and one of the remaining $n - q$ coordinates is a local equation of Λ_c , by 'declaring' collection $\{dx_i/x_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq q} \cup \{dx_j\}_{q+1 \leq j \leq n}$ to be orthonormal; we also introduce a norm on spans of $\{dL_j(\sigma(a))\}_{1 \leq j \leq k}$ by 'declaring' these collections to be orthonormal. The required estimate

follows from the bound (up to a multiplicative constant) by the size of $\sigma_a^*(d(L_c|_X)|_{\sigma(a)})$ on the norms of the restrictions $\sigma_a^* : \text{Span}\{dL_j(\sigma(a))\}_{1 \leq j \leq k} \rightarrow T_a^*(\mathcal{N})|_{T_a(N)}$ of the pull back by σ , which at this point is an easy consequence of the 'logarithmic differentiation'.

We provide various examples of mappings that admit universal Thom-Whitney-a Gauss regular stratifications, but in general the question of recognition of an individual universal stratum we address in a forthcoming manuscript: we will show that the universal strata with respect to Thom-Whitney-a Gauss regular stratifications are precisely the Glaeser components over which Glaeser bundle is of dimension n . The latter Glaeser components we refer to as *Lagrangian* since off their singular locus the restriction of Glaeser bundle over such components is a Lagrangian submanifold of T^*K^n in the natural symplectic structure of the latter.

In abuse of notation we write $\text{Sing}(F)$ for the critical points of F in $F^{-1}(0)$. We say that *open in its closure* algebraic (or analytic respectively) set S is Gauss regular provided that there is a (unique) continuation to all of S of the Gauss map from the nonsingular points $\text{Reg}(S)$ of S , i. e. $S \ni x \mapsto T_x(S)$, where $T_x(S)$ denotes the tangent space to S at x . In abuse of notation we will denote (for a Gauss regular S and $a \in \text{Sing}(S) := S \setminus \text{Reg}(S)$) by $T_a(S)$ the unique limiting position at a of the tangent spaces $T_x(S)$ to S for points $x \in \text{Reg}(S)$. We consider Thom-Whitney-a stratifications $\{S_i\}_i$ of the critical points $\text{Sing}(F) = \cup_i S_i$ with all S_i being Gauss regular (rather than smooth), open in their respective closures and pairwise disjoint, and such that $\{S_i\}_i$ satisfy Thom and Whitney-a conditions. For brevity sake we call them TWG-stratifications and say that $\{S_i\}_i$ is universal if all irreducible components S of S_i are universal, i. e. if for any other TWG-stratification $\{S'_j\}_j$ of $\text{Sing}(F) = \cup_j S'_j$ there exists (a unique) j and an irreducible component S' of S'_j such that $S \cap S'$ is open and dense in both S and S' . Throughout the article by an irreducible component of a constructible set we mean its intersection with an irreducible component of its closure.

Let quasistrata $\mathcal{G}_r \subset K^n$ consist of the points of $\text{Sing}(F)$ whose fibers of G_F are vector spaces of dimension r . Assuming Thom stratification 'near' $F^{-1}(0)$ exists, cf. [16] (e. g. when $l = 1$), it follows that $r \geq l$ and that the dimensions of quasistrata \mathcal{G}_r are less or equal $n - r$ by virtue of Lemma 2.7 below. Constructed bundle G_F is *functorial* with respect to isomorphisms preserving fibers of F 'near' its critical value 0 (including with respect to C^1 diffeomorphisms when K is \mathbb{C} or \mathbb{R}), see Section 2. Construction of Glaeser bundle G_F involves iterations (starting with $\{(x, \text{Span}\{df_j(x)\}_{1 \leq j \leq l})\}_{x \in K^n}$, where Span denotes the K -linear hull of a family of vectors in $(T_x K^n)^*$) of replacing the fibers of the successive closures by their linear spans and stabilizes after $\rho(F) \leq 2n$ iterations (see [4]), resulting in $\dim(G_F) = n$ for $K \neq \mathbb{R}$ (see Claim 2.8 and Remark 2.9).

The principal purpose of the paper is to provide a constructive criterium of the existence of a universal TWG-stratification $\{S_i\}_i$. Our main result states that $\text{Sing}(F)$ admits a universal TWG-stratification if and only if manifolds $\text{Reg}(G_F|_{\mathcal{G}_r})$ are *Lagrangian* in $K^n \times (K^n)^*$ in the natural symplectic structure of the latter. Moreover, for universal TWG-stratifications $\{S_i\}_i$ partitions $\{S_{(m)}\}_m$ of $\text{Sing}(F)$ obtained by replacing all S_i of the same dimension m with their union $S_{(m)}$ results in a universal TWG-stratification and coincides with the functorial partition $\{\mathcal{G}_r\}_{l \leq r \leq n}$ of $\text{Sing}(F)$, which is then the *coarsest* among all universal TWG-stratifications.

A simpler implication that if all $\text{Reg}(G_F|_{\mathcal{G}_r})$ are Lagrangian then $\{\mathcal{G}_k\}_{l \leq k \leq n}$ is a universal TWG-stratification we establish in Section 3. When the latter takes place we would refer to $\{\mathcal{G}_k\}_{l \leq k \leq n}$ as a *functorial TWG-stratification* (with respect to F).

A more difficult converse implication is proved in Sections 4 and 5. It relies on Proposition 4.10 of interest in its own right. A straightforward generalization of the latter in Theorem 5.1 provides an extension of a (smooth) stratum \mathcal{G} of a singular locus of a variety

S (algebraic or analytic, open in its closure and with \mathcal{G} being essentially its boundary) to a Gauss regular subvariety \mathcal{G}^+ of \overline{S} with a prescribed tangent bundle $T_{\mathcal{G}}$ over \mathcal{G} (under necessary assumptions of our version of Whitney-a condition for the pair of $T_{\mathcal{G}}$ over \mathcal{G} and S). The key ingredient to both is our version of a Sard-type Theorem 5.3 for singular varieties. Roughly speaking Theorem 5.3 asserts that for an irreducible Gauss regular algebraic (or analytic) set S its intersection with an appropriate generic hypersurface (of the same class) is Gauss regular and, more importantly, the angles between the tangent spaces to S and to the hypersurface are uniformly separated from 0 on compacts (in a neighborhood of an open dense subset of any irreducible component of $\overline{S} \setminus S$).

In Subsection 7.2 we construct a family of $F_n: K^{4n+1} \rightarrow K$ with the *index of stabilization* $\rho(F_n) = n$. In Subsection 7.3 we prove that $F := AX^2 + 2B^2XY + CY^2$ does not admit a universal TWG-stratification. Moreover, we show that for an appropriate variation of the former example an arbitrary hypersurface appears as \mathcal{G}_r for some r (see Remark 7.3). We also consider in Subsections 7.1, 7.4 (discriminant-type) examples for which $\{\mathcal{G}_r\}_r$ are functorial TWG-stratifications (and exhibit these stratifications explicitly).

In abuse of notation in the sequel we identify (occasionally) the dual $(K^n)^*$ with K^n , the cotangent bundle $T^*(K^n)$ with K^{2n} and also denote $dF(x) := \text{Span}\{\{df_i(x)\}_{1 \leq i \leq l}\}$. We also denote the variety of zeroes of a polynomial f by $\{f = 0\}$ and for the sake of brevity refer to “Gauss regular” as “G-regular”.

1 Canonical Thom-Whitney-a stratifications

We recall that in a *stratification* $\{S_i\}_i$ of the set $\text{Sing}(F) = \cup_i S_i$ of critical points of F in $F^{-1}(0)$ (i. e. the points $x \in F^{-1}(0)$ such that $\dim(dF(x)) < l$) each stratum S_i is assumed to be irreducible (or connected in the classical euclidean topology for $K = \mathbb{C}$ or \mathbb{R}), open in its closure and assumed to fulfil the frontier condition: for each pair S_i, S_j if $\overline{S_i} \cap S_j \neq \emptyset$ then $S_j \subset \overline{S_i}$, as is e. g. in [7], [9]. Traditionally one assumes each S_i to be smooth.

In the present article for the sake of a concept of universality (and a fortiori functoriality), i. e. of a stronger version of canonicity, we relax condition of smoothness and allow S_i to be G-regular. We consider *Gauss regular stratifications* $\text{Sing}(F) = \cup_i S_i$, i. e. all S_i are G-regular, open in their respective closures and pairwise disjoint (but neither necessarily irreducible nor fulfil the frontier condition). The notions of Thom property with respect to a map F and Whitney-a condition on stratifications naturally extend to Gauss regular stratifications.

Lemma 1.1 *i) A Thom stratification exists iff the following condition holds:*

(1) *any irreducible constructible set $S \subset \text{Sing}(F)$ contains an open dense subset $S^o \subset \text{Reg}(S)$ such that if a sequence $\{(x_m, dF(x_m))\} \subset K^{2n}_m$ has a limit $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (x_m, dF(x_m)) = (x_0, V)$, where $x_0 \in S^o$, $x_m \in K^n \setminus \text{Sing}(F)$ and V is an l -dimensional linear subspace of $(K^n)^*$, then it follows $V \perp T_{x_0}(S^o)$;*

ii) A Thom-Whitney-a stratification exists iff (1) and the following condition hold:

(2) *for any smooth irreducible constructible set $M \subset \text{Sing}(F)$ and any irreducible constructible set $S \subset \text{Sing}(F)$ there is an open dense subset $S^o \subset \text{Reg}(S)$ such that if a sequence $\{(x_m, V_m)\} \subset K^n \times (K^n)^*_m$ has a limit $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (x_m, V_m) = (x_0, V)$, where $x_0 \in S^o$, $x_m \in M$ and subspaces V_m in $(K^n)^*$ are orthogonal to $T_{x_m}(M) \subset K^n$, then it follows that subspace $V \subset (K^n)^*$ is orthogonal to $T_{x_0}(S^o) \subset K^n$.*

Proof. Since the proofs of i) and ii) are similar, we provide only a proof of ii). First assume that $\{S_i\}_i$ is a Thom-Whitney-a stratification. Once again the proofs of properties (1) and (2) are similar and we provide only a proof of (2). Take a unique S_i (respectively, S_j) such that $M \cap S_i$ (respectively, $S \cap S_j$) is open and dense in M (respectively, in S). If $S \setminus \overline{S_i}$ is open and dense in S then the choice of $S^o := (S_j \cap \text{Reg}(S)) \setminus \overline{S_i}$ is as required in (2). On the other hand the remaining assumptions of (2) can not hold which makes (2) valid, but vacuous. (Property (1) holds due to the Thom property of $\{S_i\}_i$.) Otherwise $S \subset \overline{S_i}$ and the choice of $S^o := S_j \cap \text{Reg}(S)$ is as required in (1) and in (2) due to the Thom and Whitney-a properties of $\{S_i\}_i$ respectively. Indeed, it suffices to replace the sequence of (2) by its subsequence for which exists $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} T_{x_m}(M) =: W$, and then to choose another sequence $\{x'_m\}_m$ of points in $M \cap S_i$ with the 'distance' between respective $(x_m, T_{x_m}(M))$ and $(x'_m, T_{x'_m}(M))$ converging to zero. Then $W = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} T_{x'_m}(M)$ and is orthogonal to V . On the other hand due to the Whitney-a property of the pair S_i, S_j it follows that $W \supset T_{x_0}(S_j) \supset T_{x_0}(S)$ and therefore also $T_{x_0}(S)$ is orthogonal to V , as required.

Now we assume that (1) and (2) are valid. We construct strata S_1, S_2, \dots by induction on their codimensions, i. e. $\text{codim}(S_1) \leq \text{codim}(S_2) \leq \dots$. So assume that S_1, \dots, S_k are already produced with $\text{codim}(S_k) = r$, set $\text{Sing}(F) \setminus (S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_k) =: Z$ being of $\text{codim}(Z) := r_1 > r$ and that Thom and Whitney-a properties are satisfied for stratification $\{S_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ of $\text{Sing}(F) \setminus Z$. Subsequently for every irreducible component S of Z of $\text{codim}(S) = r_1$ (and by making use of the noetherian property of the Zariski topology of S) we choose a maximal open subset of $\text{Reg}(S)$ which satisfies both property (1) and the property (2) with respect to the choices of sets S_i , for $1 \leq i \leq k$, as the set M of (2). By additionally choosing each subsequent S_j in $\text{Sing}(F) \setminus (S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_{j-1})$ for $k < j \leq k_1$ we produce strata S_{k+1}, \dots, S_{k_1} of codimensions r_1 with $\text{codim}((\text{Sing}(F) \setminus (S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_{k_1}))) > r_1$. Such choice ensures Thom and Whitney-a properties of stratification $\{S_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq k_1}$ of set $\cup_{1 \leq i \leq k_1} S_i$, as required in the inductive step, which completes the proof of ii). ■

Remark 1.2 *It is not true that for $l > 1$ and 0 being an isolated critical value of a dominating polynomial mapping $F : K^n \rightarrow K^l$ a stratification that satisfies Thom condition with respect to F necessarily exists, e. g. consider the 'local' blowing up of the origin:*

$$F : (z_1, \dots, z_n) \mapsto (z_1, z_1 \cdot z_2, \dots, z_1 \cdot z_n) .$$

The statement (2) holds, see [24], [22], [15], [23], [9]. For $l = 1$ statement (1) holds, see [16], and for $l > 1$ see e. g. [16], [7], [17] for conditions on F .

Remark 1.3 *Fix a class of stratifications. A stratification $\{S_i\}_i$ of $\text{Sing}(F) = \cup_i S_i$ is called canonical (or minimal), e. g. in [7] and [20], if for any other stratification $\{S'_i\}_i$ of $\text{Sing}(F) = \cup_i S'_i$ in this class with $\text{codim}(S_1) \leq \text{codim}(S_2) \leq \dots$ and $\text{codim}(S'_1) \leq \text{codim}(S'_2) \leq \dots$ it follows (after possibly renumbering $\{S'_i\}$) that $S'_1 = S_1, \dots, S'_k = S_k$ and $S'_{k+1} \subsetneq S_{k+1}$. Constructed in the proof of Lemma 1.1 Thom and Thom-Whitney-a stratifications are canonical in the corresponding classes. These respective canonical stratifications are clearly unique. We extend to Gauss regular stratifications the concepts and constructions introduced above for stratifications.*

2 Dual bundles of vector spaces of TWG-stratifications

In the sequel we will repeatedly apply the following construction. Let M, N be constructible sets open in their Zariski closures (by default we consider Zariski topology, sometimes in the

case of K being \mathbb{C} or \mathbb{R} we also use euclidean topology). In the analytic case we assume alternatively that M , N are analytic manifolds. Let V , W be vector spaces. For a subset $\mathcal{T} \subset M \times V$ we denote $\mathcal{T}^{(0)} = \mathcal{T}$ and by $\mathcal{T}^{(1)} \subset M \times V$ a bundle of vector spaces whose fiber $\mathcal{T}_x^{(1)}$ at a point $x \in M$ is the linear hull of the fiber $(\overline{\mathcal{T}})_x$ of the closure $\overline{\mathcal{T}} \subset M \times V$ [8]. Defining in a similar way $\mathcal{T}^{(p+1)}$ starting with $\mathcal{T} := \mathcal{T}^{(p)}$, for $p \geq 0$, results in an increasing chain of (not necessary closed) bundles of vector spaces and terminates at $\mathcal{T}^{(\rho)}$ such that $\mathcal{T}^{(\rho)} = \mathcal{T}^{(\rho+1)}$ with $\rho \leq 2 \dim(V)$. We denote $Gl(\mathcal{T}) = \mathcal{T}^{(\rho)}$ and refer to the smallest $\rho = \rho(\mathcal{T})$ as the index of stabilization. The so called 'Glaeserization' $Gl(\mathcal{T})$ of \mathcal{T} is the minimal closed bundle of vector spaces which contains \mathcal{T} . We apply this construction to $\mathcal{T} = \{(x, dF(x))\}$ where x ranges over all noncritical points of F . The result we denote by $G^{(p)} := G_F^{(p)} := \mathcal{T}^{(p)}|_{\text{Sing}(F)}$, for $p \geq 0$, and $G := G_F := Gl(\mathcal{T})|_{\text{Sing}(F)}$ (and still refer to the smallest $\rho = \rho(F)$ as the index of stabilization). We mention that according to [13] Thom stratification with respect to F exists iff $\dim(\overline{G^{(0)}}) \leq n$, cf. Remark 2.10 and [16]. (We do not make use of the latter criterium in this article.)

Denote $G_x := \pi^{-1}(x) \cap G$, where $\pi: T^*(K^n)|_{\text{Sing}(F)} \rightarrow \text{Sing}(F)$ is the natural projection. The proofs of the following Proposition and its corollary are straightforward.

Proposition 2.1 *Let $\mathcal{T}_M \subset M \times V$, $\mathcal{T}_N \subset N \times W$ and $h^{-1}: N \rightarrow M, H: N \times W \rightarrow M \times V$ be homeomorphisms which commute with the natural projections $N \times W \rightarrow N$, $M \times V \rightarrow M$. Assume in addition that H is linear on each fiber of these projections and that $H(\mathcal{T}_N) = \mathcal{T}_M$. Then $H(Gl(\mathcal{T}_N)) = Gl(\mathcal{T}_M)$, moreover $H(\mathcal{T}_N^{(i)}) = \mathcal{T}_M^{(i)}$ for every i .*

Corollary 2.2 *Let M , N be nonsingular, $\mathcal{T}_M \subset T^*M$, $\mathcal{T}_N \subset T^*N$. If $h: M \rightarrow N$ is an isomorphism such that for the pullback D^*h by h we have $(D^*h)(\mathcal{T}_N) = \mathcal{T}_M$ then $(D^*h)(Gl(\mathcal{T}_N)) = Gl(\mathcal{T}_M)$. Moreover, $(D^*h)(\mathcal{T}_N^{(i)}) = \mathcal{T}_M^{(i)}$ for every i .*

When K is \mathbb{C} or \mathbb{R} it suffices to assume that h is a C^1 -diffeomorphism and then constructed bundle G_F and partition $\{\mathcal{G}_r\}_{l \leq r \leq n}$ of $\text{Sing}(F)$ are functorial with respect to C^1 diffeomorphisms preserving fibers of F 'near' its critical value 0.

(For an arbitrary K replace " C^1 diffeomorphisms" above by "isomorphisms".)

With any Gauss regular stratification $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_i$, where $\text{Sing}(F) = \cup_i S_i$, we associate a subbundle $B = B(\mathcal{S})$ of $T^*(K^n)|_{\text{Sing}(F)}$ of vector subspaces of $(K^n)^*$ such that for every i and a smooth point $a \in S_i$ the fiber $B_a := (T_a(S_i))^\perp \subset (K^n)^*$ and for a singular point a of S_i the fiber B_a is defined by continuity, by making use of S_i being G-regular. Note that the dimension of fibers $\dim(B_a) = \text{codim}(S_i)$ for $a \in S_i$.

Remark 2.3 *Note that for any Gauss regular stratification $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_i$ of $\text{Sing}(F)$ bundle $B(\mathcal{S}) = \cup_i B(\mathcal{S})|_{S_i}$ and for any irreducible component S of an arbitrary S_i bundle $B(\mathcal{S})|_S$ is an irreducible n -dimensional Gauss regular set open in its closure.*

Proposition 2.4 *A Gauss regular stratification \mathcal{S} satisfies Thom-Whitney-a condition with respect to F iff $G \subset B$ and B is closed.*

Proof. It follows by a straightforward application of definitions that Thom and Whitney-a properties for any Gauss regular stratification $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_i$ of $\text{Sing}(F)$ are equivalent to $G^{(1)} \subset B(\mathcal{S})$ and, respectively, that set $B(\mathcal{S})$ is closed. Due to the definition of bundle G proposition follows. ■

Corollary 2.5 *It follows due to the preceding Remark and Proposition that all n -dimensional irreducible components of G appear as irreducible components of $B(S)$ for any TWG-stratification $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_i$ of $\text{Sing}(F)$. Therefore every irreducible component \mathcal{G} of \mathcal{G}_r with $G|_{\mathcal{G}}$ being n -dimensional is a universal stratum.*

Note that $\dim(G) = n$ for $K \neq \mathbb{R}$ (see Claim 2.8 and Remark 2.9).

Remark 2.6 *Let $\{S_i\}_i$ be a TWG-stratification of $\text{Sing}(F)$. Then for every $0 \leq m \leq n$ the union $\bigcup_{\dim(S_i)=m} S_i$ coincides with $(\bigcup_{\dim(S_i) \geq m} S_i) \setminus (\bigcup_{\dim(S_i) > m} S_i)$ and therefore is open in its closure. Also due to Proposition 2.4 it is G -regular. Moreover, if we replace any subfamily of $\{S_i\}_i$ of the same dimension m by its union S , we would again obtain a TWG-stratification if only S is open in its closure.*

Lemma 2.7 *The following three statements are equivalent:*

- a Thom-Whitney-a stratification exists;
- a TWG-stratification exists;
- condition (2) of Lemma 1.1 and the following property hold:

(1') *any irreducible constructible set $S \subset \text{Sing}(F)$ contains an open dense subset $S_0 \subset \text{Reg}(S)$ such that for any $x_0 \in S_0$ we have $T_{x_0}(S) \perp G_{x_0}$.*

Proof. For the proof of (1') above note that property (1') with G_{x_0} being replaced by $G_{x_0}^{(1)}$ is a straightforward consequence of the Thom property of stratification \mathcal{S} with respect to F and condition (1) of Lemma 1.1, which Thom property implies. By making use then of condition (2) of Lemma 1.1 consecutively property (1') with G_{x_0} being replaced by $G_{x_0}^{(p)}$, for $p \geq 1$, follows and implies property (1') as stated, since $G = G^{(p)}$ for $p = \rho(F)$. Otherwise the proof is similar to that of Lemma 1.1 with the exception that we replace $\text{Reg}(S)$ with the maximal (by inclusion) open subset U of \overline{S} to which by continuity the Gauss map of S uniquely extends from $\text{Reg}(S)$. ■

Lemma 1.1 implies (assuming Thom-Whitney-a stratification of $\text{Sing}(F)$ exists) that $r := n - \dim(\text{Sing}(F)) \geq \min_{a \in \text{Sing}(F)} \{\dim(G_a)\} \geq l$.

Claim 2.8 *Assume that Thom stratification of $\text{Sing}(F)$ exists (e. g. if $l = 1$, see [16]), and that $K \neq \mathbb{R}$, then $\text{Sing}(F) = \bigcup_{j \geq r} \mathcal{G}_j$. Also, then quasistrata \mathcal{G}_j are open and dense in irreducible components of $\text{Sing}(F)$ of dimension $n - j$ (if such exist). In particular, appropriate open subsets of the latter are Lagrangian components of the former with their union being dense in $\text{Sing}(F)$, quasistratum $\mathcal{G}_r \neq \emptyset$ and $\dim(G_F) = n$.*

Remark 2.9 *In the example of $F : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $F := x^3 + x \cdot y^4$ the critical points $\text{Sing}(F) = \{0\}$, the fiber at 0 of the Glaeser bundle G_F is spanned by dx , i. e. is 1-dimensional, and therefore $\dim(G_F) = 1 < 2 =: n$.*

Proof of Claim. It suffices to verify that a generic point of an irreducible component of $\text{Sing}(F)$ of dimension $n - j$ belongs to \mathcal{G}_j , since the openness is due to the upper semicontinuity of the function $g : x \rightarrow \dim(G_x)$.

We first reduce to the case of $l = 1$. Indeed, let U be an open set such that $U \cap \text{Sing}(F)$ is smooth, irreducible and of dimension $n - j$. We may assume w.l.o.g. that $0 \in U \cap \text{Sing}(F)$ and that for the 1-st component $f := f_1$ of $F : K^n \rightarrow K^l$ the differential $df(0) = 0$ (which

anyway holds after a linear coordinate change in the target K^l of map F). By making use of the reduction assumption for f (the case of $l = 1$) it follows that $(G_f)_a$ are the orthogonal complements of the tangent spaces $T_a(\text{Sing}(f)) \subset T_a(\text{Sing}(F))$ for a in an open dense subset \mathcal{V} of $U \cap \text{Reg}(\text{Sing}(f))$. We may also assume by shrinking U and replacing 0 , if needed, that $0 \in \mathcal{V}$, that $\dim(G_F)_a$ is constant for $a \in U \cap \text{Sing}(F)$ and that $U \cap \text{Sing}(f) = \mathcal{V}$ is smooth, open and dense in an irreducible component of $\text{Sing}(f)$. Inclusions $\text{Sing}(f) \subset \text{Sing}(F)$ and $(G_f)_a \subset (G_F)_a$, for $a \in \text{Sing}(f)$, are straightforward consequences of the definitions. We continue the proof following

Remark 2.10 *Note that replacing the assumption of the existence of Thom stratification of $\text{Sing}(F)$ by the assumption that $\dim(\overline{G^0}) \leq n$ and following the proof above would then imply that $(G_F)_a = (G_f)_a$, for $a \in \mathcal{V}$, and moreover that $\dim(U \cap \text{Sing}(F)) = \dim(U \cap \text{Sing}(f))$. In particular, it would follow that $(G_F)_a$ are the orthogonal complements of the tangent spaces $T_a(\text{Sing}(F)) = T_a(\text{Sing}(f))$ for $a \in U \cap \text{Sing}(F)$, cf. with i) of Lemma 1.1 and a criterion $\dim(\overline{G^0}) \leq n$ for the existence of Thom stratification of $\text{Sing}(F)$ from [13].*

By making use of the existence of Thom stratification of $\text{Sing}(F)$ and consequently of (1') of Lemma 2.7 applied to F it follows $(G_F)_a$ are orthogonal to $T_a(\text{Sing}(F))$ for $a \in U \cap \text{Sing}(f)$. Therefore, by making use of the inclusions above, it follows that $(G_F)_0 = (G_f)_0$ and $T_0(\text{Sing}(f)) = T_0(\text{Sing}(F))$, in particular implying that $\dim(U \cap \text{Sing}(f)) = \dim(U \cap \text{Sing}(F))$. Hence also $(U \cap \text{Sing}(f)) = (U \cap \text{Sing}(F))$, which suffices by making use of the established above inclusions.

In the case of $l = 1$ and by once again making use of (1') of Lemma 2.7 it suffices w.l.o.g. to consider the case of the restriction of F to a plane of dimension j intersecting transversally Z at a , thus reducing the proof to the case of $l = 1$ and of a being an isolated critical point. In the latter case it suffices to show that $(G_F)_a = K^n$.

If K is algebraically closed our claim follows since for any $c_2, \dots, c_n \in K$ due to $F_i(a) := \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(a) = 0$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, the germ at a of $\Gamma := \{F_i - c_i \cdot F_1 = 0, 2 \leq i \leq n\}$ is at least 1-dimensional, thus producing $dx_1 + c_2 \cdot dx_2 + \dots + c_n \cdot dx_n$ in $(\overline{G_F^{(0)}})_a \subset (G_F)_a$ by means of limits of $dF(a)/\|dF(a)\|$ along Γ , as required. ■

3 Universality and Lagrangian bundles

Now we introduce a partial order on the class of TWG-stratifications with respect to F (note that it differs from the order defined in Ch.1 [7], see Remark 1.3). For any pair $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_i$, $\mathcal{S}' = \{S'_j\}_j$, $\text{Sing}(F) = \cup_i S_i = \cup_j S'_j$ of TWG-stratifications of $\text{Sing}(F)$ and for every i there exists a unique $j = j(i)$ such that $S_i \cap S'_j$ is open and dense in S_i , reciprocally for every j there exists a unique $i = i(j)$ such that $S_i \cap S'_j$ is open and dense in S'_j . We say that \mathcal{S} is *larger* than \mathcal{S}' (i. e. is 'almost everywhere' finer than \mathcal{S}') if for every i equalities $j_0 = j(i)$, $i = i(j_0)$ hold. Thus universal TWG-stratification means the largest one.

Proposition 3.1 *For a pair of TWG-stratifications \mathcal{S} is larger than \mathcal{S}' iff the bundle $B = B(\mathcal{S}) \subset B' = B(\mathcal{S}')$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{S} be larger than \mathcal{S}' . For each i we have that $S_i \cap S'_{j_0}$ (where $j_0 = j(i)$) is open and dense in both S_i, S'_{j_0} , while $\dim(S_i \cap S'_{j_0}) = \dim(S_i) = \dim(S'_{j_0})$. Therefore, for any point $a \in S_i \cap S'_{j_0}$ we have $T_a(S_i) = T_a(S'_{j_0})$, i. e. $B(S_i)_a = B(S'_{j_0})_a$. Hence for any point

$b \in S_i$ we obtain $B_b = B(S_i)_b \subset B'_b$ since the Gauss map of $\overline{S_i}$ is continuous on S_i and B' is closed due to Proposition 2.4.

Conversely, let $B \subset B'$. For every S_i take $j_0 = j(i)$, then $S_i \cap S'_{j_0}$ is open and dense in S_i . It follows that for any point $a \in S_i \cap S'_{j_0}$ inclusion $T_a(S_i) \subset T_a(S'_{j_0})$ holds and therefore $B_a \supset B'_a$ implying that $B_a = B'_a$ and $\dim(S_i) = \dim(S'_{j_0})$, hence $S_i \cap S'_{j_0}$ is open and dense in S'_{j_0} , i. e. $i(j_0) = i$. ■

Proposition 3.1 and Remark 2.6 imply the following corollary.

Corollary 3.2 *i) If for a pair of TWG-stratifications $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_i$ and $\mathcal{S}' = \{S'_j\}_j$ (with respect to F) equality $B(\mathcal{S}) = B(\mathcal{S}')$ holds then the unions $\mathcal{S}_{(m)} := \bigcup_{\dim(S_i)=m} S_i = \bigcup_{\dim(S'_j)=m} S'_j$ coincide and are G -regular;*

ii) If a universal TWG-stratification $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_i$ exists then for every $0 \leq m \leq n$ the union $\mathcal{S}_{(m)}$ is independent of a choice of a universal TWG-stratification and $\{\mathcal{S}_{(m)}\}_{0 \leq m \leq n}$ is a universal TWG-stratification and is the coarsest universal in the following sense: for any universal TWG-stratification $\mathcal{S}' = \{S'_j\}_j$ and every $0 \leq m \leq n$ an equality $\mathcal{S}_{(m)} = \mathcal{S}'_{(m)}$ holds.

For a (constructible) closed subbundle $B \subset T^*(K^n)$ of vector spaces (in the sequel we shortly call them bundles) we consider its 'quasistrata', i. e. the constructible sets (open in their respective closures due to the upper-semicontinuity of the function $\dim_K(B_x)$)

$$\mathcal{B}_k := \{x \in K^n : \dim_K(B_x) = k\}, 0 \leq k \leq n.$$

Applying this construction to the bundle G we obtain quasistrata \mathcal{G}_k .

Remark 3.3 *A TWG-stratification exists iff for any point $x \in \text{Reg}(\mathcal{G}_k)$ the fiber G_x is orthogonal to $T_x(\mathcal{G}_k)$. Indeed, the existence of a TWG-stratification implies the desired orthogonality due to (1') of Lemma 2.7. Conversely, the existence of a TWG-stratification follows from Lemma 2.7 by making use of the existence of Whitney stratification [24], [18], [15], [23].*

Definition 3.4 *We say that irreducible components \mathcal{B} of quasistrata \mathcal{B}_k , $0 \leq k \leq n$, are **Lagrangian** if for points $x \in \text{Reg}(\mathcal{B})$ the tangent spaces $T_x(\mathcal{B})$ are the orthogonal complements of B_x . We call bundle B Lagrangian if all irreducible components of \mathcal{B}_k , $0 \leq k \leq n$, are Lagrangian.*

Remark 3.5 *For any bundle B Lagrangian components of its quasistrata \mathcal{B}_k are G -regular (cf. Remark 2.6) and of dimension $n - k$.*

Proposition 3.6 *If bundle B is Lagrangian then there is a bijective correspondence between the irreducible components of its quasistrata \mathcal{B}_k , $0 \leq k \leq n$, and the irreducible components of B . Also, the irreducible components \tilde{B} of B are of dimension n and $\text{Reg}(\tilde{B})$ are Lagrangian submanifolds of $T^*(K^n)$ in the natural symplectic structure of the latter.*

Proof. As a straightforward consequence of Definition 3.4 bundle B is a union of n -dimensional (constructible) sets $B|_{\mathcal{B}}$ with \mathcal{B} being the irreducible components of the quasistrata \mathcal{B}_k , $0 \leq k \leq n$, and $\text{Reg}(B|_{\mathcal{B}})$ are Lagrangian submanifolds of $T^*(K^n)$. Therefore the closures of $B|_{\mathcal{B}}$ are the irreducible components \tilde{B} of B implying the remainder of the claims of Proposition 3.6 as well. ■

Theorem 3.7 *The first two of the following statements are equivalent and imply the third:*

- (i) *bundle G is Lagrangian;*
- (ii) *TWG-stratification of $\text{Sing}(F)$ exists and each irreducible component of \mathcal{G}_k , $r \leq k \leq n$, is of dimension $n - k$;*
- (iii) *each irreducible component of G is of dimension n .*

Remark 3.8 *In the example of Remark 7.2 there are only 2 irreducible components of G and both are of dimension $n = 5$, but G is not Lagrangian.*

Proof of Theorem 3.7. First (i) implies (ii) since quasistrata $\{\mathcal{G}_k\}_{r \leq k \leq n}$ form a TWG-stratification due to Proposition 2.4 and Remark 3.5. Now assume (ii). Then (1') of Lemma 2.7 implies that for any irreducible component $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ of \mathcal{G}_k there is an open dense subset $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}^{(0)} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ such that $T_x(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}) \perp G_x$ holds for any point $x \in \tilde{\mathcal{G}}^{(0)}$. Since $\dim(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}) = n - k$ it follows G_x is the orthogonal complement to $T_x(\tilde{\mathcal{G}})$ for any point $x \in \tilde{\mathcal{G}}^{(0)}$, which implies (i). Finally, (i) implies (iii) is proved in Proposition 3.6. ■

In the previous section with every TWG-stratification \mathcal{S} (with respect to F) we have associated a bundle $B(\mathcal{S})$ such that $B(\mathcal{S}) \supset G$ (see Proposition 2.4). By construction bundle $B(\mathcal{S})$ is Lagrangian. Conversely, if $B \supset G$ is a Lagrangian bundle then $\mathcal{S}(B) := \{\mathcal{B}_k\}_k$ is a TWG-stratification due to Proposition 2.4 and Remark 3.5. We summarize these observations in the following

Theorem 3.9 *There is a bijective correspondence between TWG-stratifications (with respect to F) and closed Lagrangian subbundles of $T^*(K^n)|_{\text{Sing}(F)}$ (which contain G).*

Moreover Propositions 3.1, 2.4, Theorem 3.7 and Corollary 3.2 imply

Corollary 3.10 *If G is Lagrangian then the corresponding TWG-stratification $\{\mathcal{G}_k\}_{r \leq k \leq n}$ is functorial and is the coarsest universal.*

In the next section we establish the converse statement.

4 A constructive criterium of universality

Results of this and of the following section essentially depend on the validity of the conclusions of Claim 2.8 (which are, in general, not valid for $K = \mathbb{R}$, cf Remark 2.9). We therefore additionally assume for the remainder of this article in the case of $K = \mathbb{R}$ that bundle G_F is n -dimensional over open dense subsets of every irreducible component of $\text{Sing}(F)$. The latter assumption replaces references below (for $K \neq \mathbb{R}$) to Claim 2.8.

The following Theorem and its Corollary justify the title of the paper.

Theorem 4.1 *If there exists a universal TWG-stratification of $\text{Sing}(F)$ then G is Lagrangian.*

Combining with Corollary 3.10 it follows

Corollary 4.2 *If there exists any universal TWG-stratification of $\text{Sing}(F)$ then $\{\mathcal{G}_k\}_{r \leq k \leq n}$ is the coarsest universal (and is functorial).*

Proof of Theorem 4.1. Assume the contrary and let \mathcal{G} be an irreducible component of some \mathcal{G}_k , $r \leq k \leq n$ which is not Lagrangian and with a (lexicographically) maximal possible pair $(n - k, m := \dim(\mathcal{G}))$. We recall (see Claim 2.8 or in the case $K = \mathbb{R}$ by an assumption above) that the minimal r for which $\mathcal{G}_r \neq \emptyset$ equals $r = n - \dim(\text{Sing}(F))$. Therefore all irreducible components of \mathcal{G}_r are Lagrangian since \mathcal{G}_r is open in $\text{Sing}(F)$, in particular $k > r$. We have $m = \dim(\mathcal{G}) < n - k$ (see Theorem 3.7) because condition (1') of Lemma 2.7 implies that $\dim(\mathcal{G}_t) \leq n - t$, $r \leq t \leq n$. Denote by $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_i$ a universal TWG-stratification of $\text{Sing}(F) = \cup_i S_i$ whose existence is the assumption of Theorem 4.1. Below by an irreducible component of \mathcal{S} we mean an irreducible component of an S_i .

Let $R \subset \text{Sing}(F)$. In the sequel we denote by $G^\perp|_R \subset T(K^n)|_R$ the bundle of vector spaces whose fibers are the orthogonal complements to the fibers of subbundle $G|_R \subset T^*(K^n)|_R$.

Denote by W the union of all Lagrangian irreducible components of $\{\mathcal{G}_t\}_{r \leq t \leq k}$. Due to the choice of \mathcal{G} we have $\cup_{r \leq t < k} \mathcal{G}_t \subset W$. On the other hand, W is the union of all Lagrangian irreducible components of $\{\mathcal{G}_t\}_{r \leq t \leq n}$ with dimensions greater or equal to $n - k$. Hence $\dim(\text{Sing}(F) \setminus W) < n - k$.

Remark 4.3 One can produce following the construction in the proof of Lemma 1.1 (cf. Remark 1.3) a TWG-stratification $\mathcal{S}' = \{S'_j\}_j$ of $\text{Sing}(F) = \cup_j S'_j$ extending the family of all irreducible components contained in W . Then $B(\{S_i\}_i)|_W = G|_W$ due to Propositions 2.4 and 3.1. Similarly, $B(\{S_i\}_i)|_L = G|_L$ for L being the union (dense in $\text{Sing}(F)$) of all open in $\text{Sing}(F)$ Lagrangian components of appropriate quasistrata \mathcal{G}_j (cf. Claim 2.8).

Claim 4.4 Let \mathcal{Q} be an irreducible component of \mathcal{S} . Then either $\mathcal{Q} \cap W = \emptyset$ or \mathcal{Q} is an open and dense subset of a Lagrangian component $\mathcal{P} \subset W$. In particular, W coincides with the union of an appropriate subfamily of irreducible components of $\{S_i\}_i$.

Proof. Indeed, first consider an irreducible component \mathcal{Q} of \mathcal{S} such that $\mathcal{Q} \cap W$ is dense in \mathcal{Q} and denote $t := n - \dim(\mathcal{Q})$. Since \mathcal{Q} is G -regular, $B(\mathcal{S}) \supset G$ and $B(\mathcal{S})|_{\mathcal{Q} \cap W} = G|_{\mathcal{Q} \cap W}$ it follows that $\mathcal{Q} \subset \cup_{q \leq t} \mathcal{G}_q$ and $\mathcal{Q} \cap W \subset \mathcal{G}_t$ (in particular $t \leq k$). On the other hand, set $\mathcal{G}^{(t)} := \cup_{q \geq t} \mathcal{G}_q$ is closed (since function $g: x \rightarrow \dim(G_x)$ is upper semicontinuous) and therefore $\mathcal{Q} \subset \overline{\mathcal{Q} \cap W} \subset \mathcal{G}^{(t)}$. Hence $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{G}_t$.

Consider an irreducible component \mathcal{P} of \mathcal{G}_t such that $\mathcal{Q} \cap \mathcal{P}$ is dense in our \mathcal{Q} . The latter implies that $\dim(\mathcal{P}) \geq n - t$ and since $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{G}_t$ it follows ($n - t \geq \dim(\mathcal{P})$ and therefore) $\dim(\mathcal{P}) = n - t$. Thus \mathcal{P} is Lagrangian and $\mathcal{P} \subset W$ (since $t \leq k$). We conclude that $\mathcal{Q} \subset (\overline{\mathcal{Q} \cap \mathcal{P}}) \cap \mathcal{G}_t \subset \overline{\mathcal{P}} \cap \mathcal{G}_t = \mathcal{P} \subset W$ and $\dim(\mathcal{Q}) = n - t = \dim(\mathcal{P})$, as required.

Now, assume that an irreducible component \mathcal{Q} of \mathcal{S} has a non-empty intersection with a Lagrangian irreducible component $\mathcal{P} \subset W$ of \mathcal{G}_t (and therefore $\dim(\mathcal{P}) = n - t$ for some $t \leq k$). Then, using $B(\mathcal{S})|_{\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{Q}} = G|_{\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{Q}}$ and in view of the definition of $B(\mathcal{S})$, it follows that $\dim(\mathcal{Q}) = n - t$. As we have shown above $\dim(\text{Sing}(F) \setminus W) < n - k \leq n - t$. Therefore $\mathcal{Q} \cap W$ is dense in \mathcal{Q} . In the latter case we have already proved that $\mathcal{Q} \subset W$, which completes the proof of the claim. ■

Corollary 4.5 Let \mathcal{Q} be an irreducible component of \mathcal{S} with $\dim(\mathcal{Q}) > \dim(\mathcal{G})$ and $\overline{\mathcal{Q}} \supset \mathcal{G}$ then $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{G}_{n-q}$, where $q = \dim(\mathcal{Q}) > n - k > \dim(\mathcal{G})$, and $\mathcal{Q} \subset W$.

Proof. Due to our assumptions either $\mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{Q}$ or $\mathcal{G} \cap (\overline{\mathcal{Q}} \setminus \mathcal{Q})$ is dense in \mathcal{G} . If $\mathcal{Q} \cap W = \emptyset$ then either $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{G}^{(k-1)}$ or $\mathcal{Q} \cap (\mathcal{G}_k \setminus W)$ is dense in \mathcal{Q} . In the latter case $\dim(\mathcal{Q}) \leq \dim(\mathcal{G}_k \setminus W) = \dim(\mathcal{G})$, which is contrary to the choice of \mathcal{Q} . And in the former case $\mathcal{G} \subset \overline{\mathcal{Q}} \subset \mathcal{G}^{(k-1)}$

contrary to \mathcal{G} being an irreducible component of \mathcal{G}_k . Hence $\mathcal{Q} \cap W \neq \emptyset$ and due to the claim above $\mathcal{Q} \subset W$. ■

Consider the union S^\cup of all irreducible components \mathcal{Q} of \mathcal{S} of the smallest possible dimension s with $\overline{\mathcal{Q}} \setminus \mathcal{Q}$ containing \mathcal{G} .

Remark 4.6 Due to the upper semi-continuity of function $g : x \rightarrow \dim(G_x)$ and Claim 2.8 (or the replacing it assumption when $K = \mathbb{R}$) the following inclusions hold $\mathcal{G} \subset \overline{\cup_{r \leq t < k} \mathcal{G}_t} \subset \overline{W}$. Therefore Claim 4.4, Corollary 4.5 and Remark 2.6 imply respectively that S^\cup is not empty, $S^\cup \subset (\mathcal{G}_{n-s} \cap W) = \mathcal{G}_{n-s}$ and that S^\cup is G -regular.

Claim 4.7 Let \mathcal{W} be an irreducible component of $\overline{S^\cup} \setminus S^\cup$ such that \mathcal{W} contains \mathcal{G} . Then \mathcal{G} is dense in \mathcal{W} . (Hence such \mathcal{W} is unique). In particular, $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ is an irreducible component of $\overline{S^\cup} \setminus S^\cup$ and thus on an appropriate open neighbourhood \mathcal{G} coincides with its own closure and with $\overline{S^\cup} \setminus S^\cup$.

Proof. Assume the contrary. Then $\dim(\mathcal{W}) > \dim(\mathcal{G})$. Denote by $t_{\mathcal{W}}$ the minimal value of $g : x \rightarrow \dim(G_x)$ on \mathcal{W} (attained on an open dense subset of \mathcal{W} in view of the upper semicontinuity of function g). Then $t_{\mathcal{W}} \geq t := n - s = \dim(G_x)$ for $x \in S^\cup \subset W$ because $\mathcal{W} \subset (\overline{S^\cup} \setminus S^\cup)$. Pick an irreducible component \mathcal{Q} of \mathcal{S} such that $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{Q}$ is dense in \mathcal{W} . Then $\overline{\mathcal{Q}} \supset \mathcal{G}$ and since $\dim(\mathcal{Q}) \geq \dim(\mathcal{W}) > \dim(\mathcal{G})$ inclusion $\mathcal{Q} \subset W$ holds due to Corollary 4.5, implying $(W \cap \mathcal{G}) \subset (\mathcal{Q} \cap \mathcal{G})$. Since $\mathcal{G} \subset (\mathcal{G}_k \setminus W)$ it follows $\mathcal{Q} \cap \mathcal{G}$ is empty, i. e. $\mathcal{G} \subset (\overline{\mathcal{Q}} \setminus \mathcal{Q})$. Since also $\mathcal{Q} \subset W$ and due to the choice of s we conclude that $\dim(\mathcal{Q}) \geq s$. On the other hand $n - \dim(\mathcal{Q}) = \dim(G_x) = t_{\mathcal{W}}$ for $x \in (\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{Q})$ by making use of Remark 4.3 and Claim 4.4, which implies $s = n - t \geq n - t_{\mathcal{W}} = \dim(\mathcal{Q})$. Therefore $s = \dim(\mathcal{Q})$ and both $\mathcal{Q} \subset S^\cup$ and, due to $\overline{\mathcal{Q}} \cap \overline{W} \neq \emptyset$, inequality $\mathcal{Q} \cap (\overline{S^\cup} \setminus S^\cup) \neq \emptyset$ holds, leading to a contradiction. ■

Corollary 4.8 Let \mathcal{Q} be an irreducible component of \mathcal{S} of $\dim(\mathcal{Q}) = s$ with $\overline{\mathcal{Q}} \setminus \mathcal{Q} \supset \mathcal{G}$. Let $S_* := \overline{\mathcal{Q}} \cap S^\cup \supset \mathcal{Q}$. Then S_* is an irreducible subset of $W \cap \mathcal{G}_{n-s} = \mathcal{G}_{n-s}$ and $\overline{S_*} \setminus S_* = \mathcal{G} = \overline{\mathcal{G}}$ in an open neighbourhood $U_{\mathcal{G}}$.

Proof. Inclusion $S_* \subset S^\cup \subset W \cap \mathcal{G}_{n-s} = \mathcal{G}_{n-s}$ is the main content of Corollary 4.5. Note that S_* is irreducible since $\overline{S_*} = \overline{\mathcal{Q}} \supset \mathcal{G}$ and that sets $\mathcal{G} \cap S^\cup$ and $(\overline{S_*} \setminus S_*) \cap S^\cup$ are both empty. Therefore $S_* \cap \mathcal{G} = \emptyset$ and $(\overline{S^\cup} \setminus S^\cup) \supset (\overline{S_*} \setminus S_*) \supset \mathcal{G}$. Hence due to Claim 4.7 also $\overline{S_*} \setminus S_*$ coincides with \mathcal{G} on an open neighbourhood of an open dense subset of \mathcal{G} . ■

Remark 4.9 We may choose an open neighbourhood $U_{\mathcal{G}}$ of \mathcal{G} so that $\mathcal{G} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} = \overline{\mathcal{G}} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}$. Since $\overline{\mathcal{Q}} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \supset \mathcal{G} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \neq \emptyset$ it follows that $\mathcal{Q} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \neq \emptyset$. Consider $S := S_* \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \supset \mathcal{Q} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}$ (as in Corollary 4.8). Then $\overline{\mathcal{Q}} \supset \overline{S} \supset \overline{\mathcal{Q} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}} = \overline{\mathcal{Q}} = \overline{S_*}$ (due to \mathcal{Q} being irreducible) and therefore $\overline{S} = \overline{S_*}$ and S is irreducible. Hence $\mathcal{G} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} = (\overline{S_*} \setminus S_*) \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \supset (\overline{S} \setminus S) \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \supset \mathcal{G} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}$, which implies

$$(\overline{S} \setminus S) \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} = \mathcal{G} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} = \overline{\mathcal{G}} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \quad (1)$$

and that S is open in its closure. Finally, S is G -regular (and is a dense subset of a Lagrangian component of \mathcal{G}_{n-s}) since $S \subset W \cap \mathcal{G}_{n-s} = \mathcal{G}_{n-s}$.

In the remainder of this and in the following Section we use notation \mathcal{G} for $\mathcal{G} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}$ and S for $S \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}$ from Remark 4.9.

Proposition 4.10 *There is an irreducible G -regular constructible set \mathcal{G}^+ open in its closure such that $\mathcal{G}^+ \subset \overline{\mathcal{S}}$, $\dim(\mathcal{G}^+) = n - k$ and \mathcal{G}^+ contains an open dense subset of \mathcal{G} . Finally*

$$G^\perp|_{\mathcal{G}+\cap\mathcal{G}} = T(\mathcal{G}^+)|_{\mathcal{G}+\cap\mathcal{G}}.$$

Deduction of Theorem 4.1 from Proposition 4.10. The bundle of vector spaces associated (as in Section 2) with a family

$$W_1 = \bigcup_{\mathcal{Q} \subset W} (\mathcal{Q} \setminus \overline{\mathcal{G}^+}) \cup \{\mathcal{G}^+\}$$

(where the union ranges, as above, over all irreducible components \mathcal{Q} of \mathcal{S} such that $\mathcal{Q} \subset W$) coincides over $W_1 \setminus \mathcal{G}^+$ with G , is Lagrangian and is closed due to the latter and Proposition 4.10. Since $W \setminus W_1 \subset \overline{\mathcal{G}^+} \setminus \mathcal{G}^+$ and dimensions of $(\overline{\mathcal{G}^+} \setminus \mathcal{G}^+)$ and $(\text{Sing}(F) \setminus W)$ are less than $n - k$ it follows that $\dim(\text{Sing}(F) \setminus W_1) < n - k$. Therefore, as in the Remark 4.3, the latter family extends to a TWG-stratification $\{\tilde{S}_j\}_j$ of $\text{Sing}(F) = \bigcup_j \tilde{S}_j$.

As we have established above in Claim 4.4 set W and therefore $\text{Sing}(F) \setminus W$ are the unions of several irreducible components of \mathcal{S} . Hence there exists an irreducible component \mathcal{P} of \mathcal{S} such that $(\text{Sing}(F) \setminus W) \supset \mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{P}$ is open and dense in \mathcal{G} . Since being universal TWG-stratification $\{S_i\}_i$ is larger than $\{\tilde{S}_j\}_j$ it follows by Proposition 3.1 that for any point $x \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{G}^+ \cap \mathcal{P}$ there is an inclusion $B(\mathcal{P})_x \subset B(\mathcal{G}^+)_x = G_x$ for the fibers of G ; hence $\dim(B(\mathcal{P})_x) \leq \dim(G_x) = k$ and $\dim(\mathcal{P}) \geq n - k$. But on the other hand $\dim(\mathcal{P}) \leq \dim((\text{Sing}(F) \setminus W)) < n - k$. Thus the assumption (on the first lines of the proof of Theorem 4.1) of the existence of a non Lagrangian component \mathcal{G} in $\{\mathcal{G}_j\}_j$ leads to a contradiction, i. e. G is Lagrangian. ■

5 Sard-type Theorem for singular varieties

Proof of the more difficult implication of our main result Theorem 4.1 we complete in this section. To that end we prove here Proposition 4.10, which essentially provides an extension of a (smooth) singular locus of an algebraic variety to a Gauss regular subvariety with a prescribed tangent bundle over singularities. The main ingredient is our Sard-type Theorem for singular varieties.

To begin with we introduce a generalization of Whitney-a property for a pair \mathcal{G} , S of smooth irreducible algebraic (or analytic respectively) sets closed in a nonsingular ambient variety $U_{\mathcal{G}}$, and in $U_{\mathcal{G}} \setminus \mathcal{G}$ respectively, with \mathcal{G} being the boundary of S in $U_{\mathcal{G}}$. Our generalization requires additional data of a subbundle $T_{\mathcal{G}}$ over \mathcal{G} of the tangent bundle $T(U_{\mathcal{G}})|_{\mathcal{G}}$ of $U_{\mathcal{G}}$ (restricted over \mathcal{G}) that contains the tangent bundle of \mathcal{G} . (To apply the notion in the setting of Proposition 4.10 we allow S to be Gauss regular.) Then our generalized Whitney-a condition is as follows:

W-a) if a sequence $\{(x_i, T_{x_i}(S)) \subset S \times T(U_{\mathcal{G}})|_S\}_i$ has a limit $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} (x_i, T_{x_i}(S)) = (x_0, V)$, where $x_0 \in \mathcal{G}$ and subspace $V \subset T_{x_0}(U_{\mathcal{G}})$, then it follows that subspace $V \supset (T_{\mathcal{G}})_{x_0}$.

Theorem 5.1 *Assume \mathcal{G} , S , $U_{\mathcal{G}}$ and $T_{\mathcal{G}} \subset T(U_{\mathcal{G}})|_{\mathcal{G}}$ are as in the preceding paragraph and satisfy generalized Whitney-a condition W-a). Then there is an irreducible Gauss regular closed subvariety \mathcal{G}^+ of $\overline{\mathcal{S}}$ in an open subset $U'_{\mathcal{G}}$ of $U_{\mathcal{G}}$ that contains an open dense subset $\mathcal{G} \cap U'_{\mathcal{G}}$ of \mathcal{G} and such that*

$$T_{\mathcal{G}}|_{\mathcal{G}+\cap\mathcal{G}} = T(\mathcal{G}^+)|_{\mathcal{G}+\cap\mathcal{G}}.$$

Remark 5.2 *Theorem 5.1 is a straightforward generalization of Proposition 4.10 and a straightforward extension of the proof of the latter below applies to the former.*

Proof of Proposition 4.10. Throughout the proof of the Proposition we assume that the field $K = \mathbb{C}$ (or \mathbb{R}), and afterwards extend the proposition to an arbitrary algebraically closed field employing the Tarski-Lefschetz principle.

First we construct a $(k + m) \times n$ matrix $M = (M_{j,i})_{1 \leq j \leq k+m, 1 \leq i \leq n}$ with the entries being polynomials over $K = \mathbb{C}$ (or \mathbb{R}) in n variables such that for a suitable open subset $V \subset \mathcal{G}$ we have

$$G^\perp|_V = T(\mathcal{G})|_V \oplus \text{Ker}(M)|_V . \quad (2)$$

In particular, the rank of M equals $k + m$ at all points of V .

Consider a Noether normalisation $\pi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow K^m$ being a restriction of a linear projection $\pi : K^n \rightarrow K^m$. Assuming that $K^m \subset K^n$, one can represent $K^n = K^m \oplus K^{n-m}$ with $K^{n-m} = \text{Ker}(\pi)$ and $K^m = \pi(K^n)$. We may assume w.l.o.g. that the first m coordinates are the coordinates of the first summand and the last $n - m$ coordinates are the coordinates of the second summand. We choose in the tangent space to K^n the respective to these X -coordinates a basis of $\frac{\partial}{\partial X_i}$. In abuse of notation we denote $K^{n-m} = T_x(K^{n-m}) \subset T_x(K^n)$ for points $x \in K^{n-m}$.

Take an open subset $\mathcal{U} \subset K^m$ such that (2) holds for $V := \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{U}) \cap \mathcal{G}$ and the dimension of any fiber of the bundle

$$G^\perp|_V \cap (V \times K^{n-m})$$

equals $n - k - m$, e. g. any open \mathcal{U} such that over V the tangent spaces to \mathcal{G} are mapped onto K^m isomorphically would do. Note that since $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}$ it follows that $\pi(U_{\mathcal{G}} \cap V) = \mathcal{U}$. Then there is a $(k + m) \times n$ matrix M such that

$$\text{Ker}(M)|_V = G^\perp|_V \cap (V \times K^{n-m}) .$$

Of course we may assume w.l.o.g. that $M_{j,i} = \delta_{j,i}$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ (where δ denotes the Kronecker's symbol). This provides a required matrix M , a set V and (2).

One can construct (by means of an interpolation in K^{n-m} parametrized by points in \mathcal{U}' , see Appendix) rational in the first m (and polynomial in the last $n - m$) coordinates functions $L_j(X)$, $1 \leq j \leq k$, and an open subset $\mathcal{U}' \subset \mathcal{U}$ such that all L_j , $1 \leq j \leq k$, vanish on $V' := \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{U}') \cap \mathcal{G}$ (while their denominators do not) and for every point $x \in V'$ equalities

$$\frac{\partial L_j}{\partial X_i}(x) = M_{j+m,i}(x), \quad 1 \leq j \leq k, \quad m + 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

hold. Multiplying by the common denominator and keeping the same notation for polynomials L_j , $1 \leq j \leq k$ we conclude that all L_j vanish on \mathcal{G} , their differentials $dL_j(x)$, $1 \leq j \leq k$ are linearly independent for any $x \in V'$ and due to (2)

$$\bigcap_{1 \leq j \leq k} \text{Ker}(dL_j)|_{V'} = G^\perp|_{V'} . \quad (3)$$

Therefore by shrinking neighbourhood $U_{\mathcal{G}}$ if necessary we may assume w.l.o.g. that $U_{\mathcal{G}} \subset \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{U}')$ and that differentials dL_1, \dots, dL_k are linearly independent at every point in $U_{\mathcal{G}}$.

A collection of varieties forms a *normal crossings* at a point a provided that in appropriate analytic local coordinates centered at this point every variety from this collection and passing through a is a coordinate subspace. Of course this property is open with respect to the choice of points a . Due to our choice above, collection of hypersurfaces $H_j := \{L_j = 0\} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}$, $1 \leq j \leq k$, forms normal crossings in $U_{\mathcal{G}}$, i. e. at every point of $U_{\mathcal{G}}$. Moreover, since S is irreducible (see Remark 4.9) it follows that the set $\text{Reg}_*(\bar{S})$ of points of $\bar{S} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}$ at which collection of $\{H_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq k}$ with \bar{S} forms normal crossings is an open and dense subset of $\text{Reg}(\bar{S} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}})$ (since $\text{Reg}_*(\bar{S}) \supset \text{Reg}(S) \setminus \bigcup_{H_j \not\supset S} H_j \neq \emptyset$). In the sequel we denote $\text{Sing}_*(\bar{S}) := \bar{S} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \setminus \text{Reg}_*(\bar{S})$.

To complete the proof of our Proposition we will need a Sard-type Theorem for *singular varieties*. We observe that due to Proposition 2.4 and S being dense in a Lagrangian component of \mathcal{G}_{n-s} (see Remark 4.9) inclusion

$$\overline{T(S)^\perp}|_{\mathcal{G}} \subset G|_{\mathcal{G}}$$

holds. In a version of Sard-type Theorem below assuming the latter inclusion and (1) we construct in S a codimension one G -regular subvariety $\hat{S}_{-1} := \hat{S}_{-1}(S) \subset S$ with $(\hat{S}_{-1} \cap S) = \hat{S}_{-1}$, such that $\overline{\hat{S}_{-1}} \supset \mathcal{G}$ and inclusion

$$\overline{T(\hat{S}_{-1})^\perp}|_{\mathcal{G}} \subset G|_{\mathcal{G}}$$

holds (thus, the pair \hat{S}_{-1} , \mathcal{G} behaves similarly to the pair $\hat{S}_{-0} := S, \mathcal{G}$, cf. items iii)-vi) below). Our exposition of this Theorem is for the case of $K = \mathbb{C}$ or \mathbb{R} (e. g. items ii) and v)), but there is a straightforward algebraic generalization for an arbitrary K .

In the Sard-type Theorem below \mathcal{G} , S , $U_{\mathcal{G}}$ and bundle $T_{\mathcal{G}} := G|_{\mathcal{G}}^\perp$ are as constructed above, i. e. satisfy the assumptions of Theorem 5.1. Also functions L_j , $1 \leq j \leq k$, on $U_{\mathcal{G}}$ are as constructed above, i. e. vanish on \mathcal{G} and satisfy (3) with $V' = \mathcal{G}$.

Theorem 5.3 (A Sard-type Theorem on singular varieties)

For a generic linear combination $L = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} c_j L_j$ with coefficients $c = (c_1, \dots, c_k) \in K^k$ the following properties hold:

- i) intersection $\{L = 0\} \cap \text{Reg}_*(\bar{S})$ is not empty, dense in $S_{-1} := \{L = 0\} \cap S$ and is smooth of dimension $\dim(S) - 1$;
- ii) for any compact (in Euclidean topology on K^n) set $C \subset (\bar{S} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}})$ and all points $a \in \{L = 0\} \cap \text{Reg}_*(\bar{S}) \cap C$ the norms of $d(L|_S)(a) = dL(a)|_{T_a(S)}$ are separated from 0 by a positive constant (depending on C);
- iii) the boundary $(\overline{S_{-1}} \setminus S_{-1}) \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}$ of set S_{-1} in $U_{\mathcal{G}}$ coincides with \mathcal{G} ;
- iv) $\text{Reg}(S_{-1}) \supset (S_{-1} \cap \text{Reg}(S))$ and S_{-1} is G -regular in $U_{\mathcal{G}}$;
- v) for every sequence of points in S_{-1} converging to a point $a \in \mathcal{G}$ such that their tangent spaces to S_{-1} converge to a subspace Q in the respective Grassmanian inclusions $T_a(K^n) \supset Q \supset G_a^\perp$ are valid and therefore also

$$\overline{T(S_{-1})^\perp}|_{\mathcal{G}} \subset G|_{\mathcal{G}};$$

vi) replacing S_{-1} by an irreducible component \hat{S}_{-1} of S_{-1} whose boundary contains \mathcal{G} the properties iii)-v) remain valid.

Remark 5.4 *For the sake of clarity we include though do not make use of the following:*

- *Of course in ii) of the Lemma above we may equivalently replace "the norms of $d(L|_S)(a) = dL(a)|_{T_a(S)}$ are separated from 0" by "the angles between gradient $\text{grad } L(a)$ of L at a and tangent spaces $T_a(S)$ to S at a are separated from $\pi/2$ ".*

- *Due to S being irreducible and $\{L = 0\} \cap S \neq S$ it follows that irreducible components of S_{-1} are equidimensional.*

Deduction of Proposition 4.10 from Theorem 5.3. We construct sets $\hat{S}_{-i} := \hat{S}_{-1}(\hat{S}_{-i+1})$, $1 \leq i \leq e := \dim(S) - n + k$, consecutively applying e times Theorem 5.3. Then due to iii) of Theorem 5.3

$$(\overline{\hat{S}_{-e}} \setminus \hat{S}_{-e}) \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} = \mathcal{G} \quad (4)$$

and, moreover,

$$\overline{T(\hat{S}_{-e})^\perp}|_{\mathcal{G}} = G|_{\mathcal{G}} \quad (5)$$

since the Gauss map of \hat{S}_{-e} extends (uniquely) as a continuous map to all of \mathcal{G} (due to v) of Theorem 5.3). Indeed, for every sequence of points from \hat{S}_{-e} converging to a point $a \in \mathcal{G}$ such that their tangent spaces to \hat{S}_{-e} converge to a subspace Q (in the respective Grassmanian), inclusions $T_a(K^n) \supset Q \supset G_a^\perp$ hold, but $\dim(Q) = \dim(G_a^\perp) = n - k$, and hence $\overline{Q} = G_a^\perp$. Therefore due to (4) \hat{S}_{-e} can be enlarged to an irreducible, G-regular and open in \hat{S}_{-e} subset $\mathcal{G}^+ := \hat{S}_{-e} \cup \mathcal{G}$ of dimension $n - k$ satisfying (5), as required in Proposition 4.10. ■

Proof of Theorem 5.3: Property vi) follows from iii)-v) is straightforward using that S_{-1} is open in its closure (see Remark 4.9).

We prove iii) for an arbitrary choice of $c \in K^k$. Inequalities $\dim(\overline{(S_{-1})_a}) \geq \dim(S) - 1 \geq n - k > m = \dim(\mathcal{G})$, where $(S_{-1})_a$ denotes the germ at $a \in \mathcal{G}$ of S_{-1} as an analytic set. Using a similar notation $(\mathcal{G})_a$ for \mathcal{G} it follows that $(\mathcal{G})_a \subset (\overline{(\mathcal{S} \cap \{L = 0\})} \setminus \mathcal{G})_a$. On the other hand, $(\overline{(\mathcal{S} \cap \{L = 0\})} \setminus \mathcal{G})_a = ((\overline{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{G}) \cap \{L = 0\})_a = (S_{-1})_a$, since $(S)_a = (\overline{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{G})_a$ due to (1). Thus $\mathcal{G} \subset (\overline{S_{-1}} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}})$ and since also $S \cap \mathcal{G} = \emptyset$, it follows that $(\overline{S_{-1}} \setminus S_{-1}) \supset \mathcal{G}$. Using (1) it follows that $\mathcal{G} = (\overline{\mathcal{S}} \setminus S) \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \supset (\overline{S_{-1}} \setminus S_{-1}) \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \supset \mathcal{G}$, as required in iii).

Properties i) and ii) of Theorem 5.3 imply both iv) and v). Inclusion $\text{Reg}(S_{-1}) \supset \{L = 0\} \cap \text{Reg}(S) = (S_{-1} \cap \text{Reg}(S))$ is a straightforward consequence of i) and ii). The remainder is a consequence of the following property: if the limits of two sequences of subspaces of K^n exist, then the limit of the respective intersections of these subspaces also exists and coincides with the intersection of the limits of the sequences, provided that the angles between the respective subspaces in the sequences are separated from 0 by a positive constant.

Thus it remains to prove i) and ii).

Proof of i). We have constructed an open in K^n set $U_{\mathcal{G}}$ and a G-regular irreducible dense subset $S \subset W \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}$ of a Lagrangian component of $\{\mathcal{G}_t\}_{r \leq t \leq k}$ whose boundary $\overline{\mathcal{S}} \setminus S = \mathcal{G}$ in $U_{\mathcal{G}}$ (see Remark 4.9). We may assume w.l.o.g. that

$$d(S) := \dim_K(\text{Span}\{L_j|_S\}_{1 \leq j \leq k}) \geq 2,$$

where Span denotes the K -linear hull of a family of functions. Indeed, since $\dim(S) > n - k$ (Corollary 4.5) it follows that $d(S) > 0$. It remains to exclude the case of $d(S) = 1$. In the

latter case we may assume w.l.o.g. that $\dim(\text{Span}\{L_j|_S\}_{2 \leq j \leq k}) \geq 1$ and then change L_1 by adding to it an appropriate generic element of the square of the ideal $I_{\mathcal{G}}$ of all polynomials vanishing on \mathcal{G} . This would not change the value of dL_1 at the points of \mathcal{G} , but on the other hand $d(S)$ for the new choice of L_1 will increase due to dimension of $I_{\mathcal{G}}^2/I_S$ as a vector space over K being infinite, as required.

We start with an *embedded desingularization* $\sigma : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow U_{\mathcal{G}}$ of $\overline{S} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \subset U_{\mathcal{G}}$ by means of successive blowings up along smooth admissible centers [14], [1], [3] with 'declared exceptional' hypersurfaces H_j , $1 \leq j \leq k$, which we may so declare since the latter are smooth and they form normal crossings in $U_{\mathcal{G}}$. In particular, the following properties hold:

0. $\sigma : \mathcal{N} \setminus \sigma^{-1}(\text{Sing}_*(\overline{S})) \rightarrow U_{\mathcal{G}} \setminus \text{Sing}_*(\overline{S})$ is an isomorphism;
1. the (so-called) *strict transform* $N := \sigma^{-1}((\overline{S} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}) \setminus \sigma(\text{Sing}(\sigma)))$ of $\overline{S} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}}$ is smooth;
2. $\text{Sing}_*(\overline{S}) = \sigma(\text{Sing}(\sigma))$ and $\text{Sing}(\sigma) = \sigma^{-1}(\sigma(\text{Sing}(\sigma))) = \cup_{i \geq 1} H_{i+k}$, where each H_{i+k} is a smooth (so-called) *exceptional* hypersurface and in addition each H_{i+k} is the strict transform of the set of the critical points of the successive i -th intermediate blowing up;
3. each $H_i \cap N$, $i \geq 1$, is smooth and $\dim(H_i \cap N) = \dim(N) - 1$ for $i \geq k+1$;
4. the family $\{H_i\}_{i \geq 0}$, where we denote $H_0 := N$, forms a normal crossings in \mathcal{N} .

For any hypersurface $\{f = 0\} \subset U_{\mathcal{G}}$ one considers the *strict transform* of $\{f = 0\}$

$$\Lambda_{(f)} = \overline{\sigma^{-1}(\{f = 0\}) \setminus \text{Sing}(\sigma)} \subset \mathcal{N}$$

under map σ .

Remark 5.5 Due to property 2. above the local equation of $\Lambda_{(f)}$ can be constructed by factoring out from $f \circ \sigma$ the maximal monomial in exceptional hypersurfaces. In particular, assume that f depends on parameter $c \in K^k$ and map $\tilde{\sigma} := \sigma \times \text{id} : \mathcal{N} \times K^k \rightarrow U_{\mathcal{G}} \times K^k$. With $f|_c$ being the evaluation of f at c , hypersurfaces $\Lambda_{(f|_c)} \subset \mathcal{N}$ and $\Lambda_{(f)} \subset \mathcal{N} \times K^k$ being the strict transforms under maps σ and $\tilde{\sigma}$ respectively, it follows that if for a particular value of c hypersurface $\Lambda_{(f)}|_c := \Lambda_{(f)} \cap (\mathcal{N} \times \{c\}) \subset \mathcal{N}$ is smooth then

$$\Lambda_{(f|_c)} = \Lambda_{(f)}|_c, \quad (6)$$

where $\mathcal{N} \times \{c\}$ is identified with \mathcal{N} . Of course for a sufficiently generic value of $c \in K^k$ equality (6) holds in any case.

To simplify notation we let $\Lambda_j := \Lambda_{(L_j)} \subset \mathcal{N}$, $1 \leq j \leq k$, and $\Lambda := \Lambda_{(L)} \subset \mathcal{N} \times K^k$ (all these hypersurfaces being the strict transforms under maps σ and $\tilde{\sigma}$ respectively). Hypersurfaces Λ_j , $1 \leq j \leq k$, are smooth and together with $\text{Sing}(\sigma)$ form normal crossings in \mathcal{N} due to the choice of admissible centers of blowings up (see e. g. [1] or [3]). In addition, for each j , $1 \leq j \leq k$, the difference between the divisors of $L_j \circ \sigma$ and Λ_j is the exceptional divisor E_j supported on $\text{Sing}(\sigma) = \cup_{i \geq k+1} H_i \subset \mathcal{N}$ (each divisor being of the form $E_j = \sum_i n_{j,i} [H_i]$ and all integers $n_{j,i} \geq 0$).

We now, starting with \mathcal{N} , will apply 'combinatorial' blowings up, i. e. with centers of all successive blowings up being the intersections of some of the accumulated exceptional hypersurfaces (possibly including some among Λ_j , $1 \leq j \leq k$). By means of such blowings up we achieve that the pull back of ideal \mathcal{I} generated by L_j , $1 \leq j \leq k$, is principal and, moreover, is locally generated at any point a by one of the $L_j \circ \sigma$, $1 \leq j \leq k$ [1]. (For such $j = j(a)$ it follows that $a \notin \Lambda_j$.) Note that the 'combinatorial part of desingularization' preserves properties 0.-4. (listed above) of embedded desingularization of $\overline{S} \cap U_{\mathcal{G}} \subset U_{\mathcal{G}}$.

It follows that Λ is nonsingular. Indeed, for any point $(x, c) \in \Lambda$ there exists j , $1 \leq j \leq k$, for which ideal $\mathcal{I} = (L_j \circ \sigma)$ in a neighbourhood of point $x \in \mathcal{N}$. As a consequence, the partial derivative with respect to c_j of function

$$\lambda := \frac{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} c_i (L_i \circ \sigma)}{L_j \circ \sigma}$$

at (x, c) equals 1 and $\{\lambda = 0\} = \Lambda$.

The standard version of Sard's Theorem implies that for a choice of an appropriate generic $c = (c_1, \dots, c_k)$ the fiber Λ_c of the restriction to Λ of the natural projection $p: \Lambda \rightarrow K^k$ is nonsingular in $\sigma^{-1}(U_G)$. Note that Sard's Theorem applies because if $x \in \mathcal{N} \setminus \text{Sing}(\sigma)$ and $c \neq 0$ then a straightforward calculation (making use of the linear independence of differentials dL_j , $1 \leq j \leq k$, in U_G) shows that the rank of the Jacobian matrix of the projection p at $(x, c) \in \Lambda$ equals k .

To complete the proof of i) we apply Sard's Theorem to the restriction of p to $\Lambda \cap (N \times K^k)$. Note that $\Lambda \cap (N \times K^k) = \{(x, c) \in N \times K^k : \lambda(x, c) = 0\}$ in local coordinates on $N \times K^k$ chosen as above and is nonsingular (since the partial derivative of λ with respect to c_j at (x, c) equals 1). Due to our choice above

$$d(N) := \dim_K(\text{Span}(\{L_j \circ \sigma|_N\}_{1 \leq j \leq k})) = d(S) \geq 2.$$

Pick $L_{j_1}|_S$, $L_{j_2}|_S$, $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 \leq k$, being linearly independent over K . It follows that there is a point $x \in N \setminus \text{Sing}(\sigma)$ and $c_{j_1}, c_{j_2} \in K$ such that

$$c_{j_1} L_{j_1}(\sigma(x)) + c_{j_2} L_{j_2}(\sigma(x)) = 0, \quad c_{j_1} (dL_{j_1})(\sigma(x)) + c_{j_2} (dL_{j_2})(\sigma(x)) \neq 0$$

holds. Such point $x \in N \setminus \text{Sing}(\sigma)$ exists since otherwise it follows that for all $x \in N \setminus \text{Sing}(\sigma)$

$$(L_{j_2}(dL_{j_1}) - L_{j_1}(dL_{j_2}))(\sigma(x)) = 0,$$

which would imply a linear dependence of $L_{j_1}|_S$, $L_{j_2}|_S$ contrary to their choice. Set $c_j = 0$ for all $j \neq j_1, j_2$. Then again by means of a straightforward calculation the rank of the Jacobian at (x, c) of projection $p: \Lambda \cap (N \times K^k) \rightarrow K^k$ equals k and therefore Sard's Theorem implies that $\Lambda_c \cap N$ is nonsingular for appropriate generic c , where N is identified with $N \times \{c\}$. Since σ is an isomorphism off $\text{Sing}_*(\overline{S})$ (which is the property 0. of σ) it follows that if $\{L = 0\} \cap \text{Reg}_*(\overline{S}) \neq \emptyset$ then it is a smooth hypersurface of $\text{Reg}_*(\overline{S})$ of dimension $\dim(S) - 1$. To complete the proof of i) it suffices to show that $\Lambda_c \cap N \not\subset \text{Sing}(\sigma) = \cup_{i \geq 1} H_{i+k}$ and that, moreover, $\Lambda_c \cap N \setminus \text{Sing}(\sigma)$ is dense in $\Lambda_c \cap N$.

Both properties follow by specifying an appropriate generic choice of c further, e. g. a choice of c such that Λ_c intersects transversally every $H_J \times \{c\}$ would do, where $H_J = \cap_{j \in J} H_j$ for any acceptable index set $J \subset \{i \geq 0\}$. We achieve the latter by once again applying Sard's Theorem to the restriction of projection p to $\Lambda \cap (H_J \times K^k)$. Of course, for J such that $p(\Lambda \cap (H_J \times K^k))$ is not dense in K^k a generic choice of $c \in K^k$ implies that $\Lambda_c \cap (H_J \times K^k) = \emptyset$, which suffices, and otherwise Sard's Theorem applies and implies for an appropriate generic choice of c the desired transversality, which completes the proof of i).

Proof of ii). We summarize consequences of application of Sard's Theorem in the following

Remark 5.6 For a choice of an appropriate generic $c \in K^k$ it follows that the family $\{H_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ with Λ_c form a normal crossings in $\mathcal{N} := \mathcal{N} \times \{c\}$.

For a point $a \in K^n$ denote $\mathcal{L}_a := \text{Span}(\{\text{grad } L_j(a)\}_{1 \leq j \leq k}) \subset K^n$. Then $\mathcal{L}_a + T_a(S) = K^n$ for all $a \in S$ near any point $b \in \mathcal{G}$. (Indeed, recall that $G_b = \mathcal{L}_b^* := \text{Span}(\{dL_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq k})$, due to (3), implying that $k = \dim(\mathcal{L}_b^*) = \dim(\mathcal{L}_a^*)$, and that $T \supset G_b^\perp$ if the limit $T = \lim_{a \rightarrow b} T_a(S)$ exists, using for the latter inclusion that S is a dense subset of a Lagrangian component of $\{\mathcal{G}_t\}_{r \leq t \leq k}$, see Remark 4.9.) Hence $\dim(\mathcal{L}_a \cap T_a(S)) = k + \dim(S) - n$.

There is a natural isomorphism of

$$\Omega_a := \mathcal{L}_a^* / (\mathcal{L}_a^* \cap T_a(S)^\perp) \subset T_a(S)^*$$

with $\mathcal{L}_a \cap T_a(S)$ via realization of the functionals on $T_a(S)$ by means of a scalar product on K^n . In particular, $\dim(\Omega_a) = k + \dim(S) - n$, $\dim(\mathcal{L}_a^* \cap T_a(S)^\perp) = n - \dim(S)$ and both dimensions do not depend on a .

We introduce on \mathcal{L}_a^* a metric equivalent to the standard one (over any compact subset of the points $a \in K^n$ with $\dim(\mathcal{L}_a^*) = k$) by declaring dL_1, \dots, dL_k to be an orthonormal basis in \mathcal{L}_a^* .

For any point $\tilde{b} \in \Lambda_c \cap \text{Sing}(\sigma) \subset \mathcal{N}$ and points $\tilde{a} \in \mathcal{N} \setminus \text{Sing}(\sigma)$ nearby \tilde{b} we introduce a metric in $T_{\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{N})^*$ as follows. In a neighbourhood of \tilde{b} the smooth variety \mathcal{N} admits a coordinate chart \mathcal{C} with the origin at \tilde{b} and every exceptional hypersurface H intersecting \mathcal{C} by a coordinate hyperplane $\{x_H = 0\}$ of \mathcal{C} , unless the intersection is empty (one may use here a traditional complex analytic coordinate chart, or alternatively the notion of an affine 'etale' coordinate chart as in [1], [2]). In a neighbourhood of \tilde{b} the local ideal $\mathcal{I}_{\tilde{b}}$ is generated by a single $L_j \circ \sigma$ for a suitable j (as was achieved by the desingularization above), $1 \leq j \leq k$, and the function $h := \lambda|_c$ has a non-vanishing differential at \tilde{b} , since $\Lambda_c \cap \mathcal{N}$ is nonsingular due to the choice of c as shown in the proof of i). We shrink the neighbourhood \mathcal{C} so that dh does not vanish at all points of \mathcal{C} . In addition, due to Remarks 5.6 and 5.5, we may assume that h is one of the non-exceptional coordinates on \mathcal{C} . We define an auxiliary norm on $T_{\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{N})^*$ via imposition of the following:

$$\left\{ \frac{dx_H}{x_H}, dx_i \right\}_{H,i} \text{ is an orthonormal basis on } T_{\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{N})^*, \quad (7)$$

where $\{x_H, x_i\}_{H,i}$ are the coordinates in \mathcal{C} with the former ones corresponding to the exceptional hypersurfaces and the latter $\{x_i\}_i$ being remaining coordinate functions (including function h). A straightforward calculation shows that the Hermitian (Riemannian for $K = \mathbb{R}$) metrics on $\mathcal{C} \setminus \text{Sing}(\sigma)$ that we have introduced by means of (7) do not depend on the coordinate choices preserving exceptional hypersurfaces, i. e. isomorphic for such choices (we do not make use of this fact), for the case of Hermitian metrics cf. [10].

We now will complete the proof of Theorem 5.3 relying on the following lemma, which is stated in the notations of the preceding paragraph.

Lemma 5.7 The norm of $d(L|_c \circ \sigma)|_{\tilde{a}} \in T_{\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{N})^*$ equals $|L_j \circ \sigma(\tilde{a})|$, which also majorates the norm of the linear map $\sigma_a^*: \Omega_a \rightarrow T_{\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{N})^*$ (up to a constant factor depending only on a choice of \mathcal{C}) and where $\tilde{a} \in (\Lambda_c \cap \mathcal{C}) \setminus \text{Sing}(\sigma)$ with $a = \sigma(\tilde{a})$.

Remark 5.8 The norm of the map $\sigma_a^*: \mathcal{L}_a^* \rightarrow T_{\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{N})^*$ equals the norm of $\sigma_a^*: \Omega_a \rightarrow T_{\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{N})^*$, because the latter map is the composite of the former one with the natural map $\mathcal{L}_a^* \rightarrow \Omega_a$; therefore it suffices to majorate only the norm of the former map by $|L_j(a)|$.

Lemma 5.7 implies a lower bound depending only on a choice of \mathcal{C} on the norms of $(dL)|_S$ at the points of $\{L = 0\} \cap \text{Reg}_*(\overline{S}) \cap \sigma(\mathcal{C}) = \text{Reg}_*(\overline{S}) \cap \sigma(\Lambda_c \cap \mathcal{C})$. Since σ is a proper map the item ii) of Theorem 5.3 follows. ■

Proof of Lemma 5.7. As mentioned above $L_j \circ \sigma$ coincides (up to an invertible function) with $\prod_{\tilde{b} \in H} x_H^{n_H}$ in \mathcal{C} (w.l.o.g. we may assume that they coincide). Due to Remark 5.5 and using $h(\tilde{a}) = 0$ it follows that

$$d(L|_c \circ \sigma)|_{\tilde{a}} = d((L_j \circ \sigma) \cdot h)|_{\tilde{a}} = L_j(a) \cdot dh|_{\tilde{a}} .$$

Due to the choice of the norms on $T_{\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{N})^*$ (see (7)), for $\tilde{a} \in \mathcal{C} \setminus \text{Sing}(\sigma)$, it follows that the norm of $dh|_{\tilde{a}}$ equals 1. Thus, the norm of $d(L|_c \circ \sigma)|_{\tilde{a}}$ is $|L_j(a)|$, as required.

It remains to bound the norm of $\sigma_{\tilde{a}}^*: \mathcal{L}_a^* \rightarrow T_{\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{N})^*$ (see Remark 5.8). We observe that the norms of all $d(L_i \circ \sigma)|_{\tilde{a}}$, $1 \leq i \leq k$, are majorated by $|L_j(a)|$ (up to a constant factor depending only on a choice of \mathcal{C}) because $L_j \circ \sigma$ is a common factor of all $L_i \circ \sigma$, $1 \leq i \leq k$, in \mathcal{C} and the norm of $d(L_j \circ \sigma)|_{\tilde{a}}$ equals $\sqrt{\sum_{\tilde{b} \in H} n_H^2} |L_j(a)|$, see (7). This implies the required upper bound on the norm of $\sigma_{\tilde{a}}^*: \mathcal{L}_a^* \rightarrow T_{\tilde{a}}(\mathcal{N})^*$, since the latter is bounded by the maximum of the norms of the images of the orthonormal basis $\{dL_i\}_i$ in \mathcal{L}_a^* . ■

6 Complexity of functorial TWG-stratifications

One can construct a chain of bundles of vector spaces $G^{(0)} \subset G^{(1)} \subset \dots \subset G^{(\rho)} = G$ applying an algorithm for quantifier elimination [11] to proceed from $G^{(p)}$ to $G^{(p+1)}$, $0 \leq p < \rho$. This yields an upper bound $R^{(O(1))} d^{n^{O(\rho)}}$ on complexity for construction of G , where $\deg(F) < d$ and R majorates the bit-size of the coefficients of components f_i , $1 \leq i \leq l$, of $F = (f_1, \dots, f_l)$ assuming that the coefficients are, say, algebraic numbers. Note that $\rho \leq 2n$ (see [4]). Then one can construct quasistrata \mathcal{G}_k within the same complexity bound and, if G is Lagrangian, a functorial TWG-stratification as well (see Corollary 3.10). Note that in an example from Subsection 7.2 the index of stabilization ρ grows linearly with n .

We mention that a similar double-exponential complexity bound on stratifications (though without properties of universality nor functoriality) was obtained in [6], [20], [5]. On the other hand, there is an obvious exponential complexity lower bound.

It would be interesting to understand, whether this double-exponential bound is sharp?

7 Examples

7.1 A family of $F : K^N \rightarrow K$ which admit functorial TWG-stratifications

First we give an example of a family of polynomials f , i. e. $l = 1$ and $F = (f) : K^N \rightarrow K$, that admit functorial TWG-stratifications, which are de facto (in this example) stratifications. (Also, $G^{(1)} = G$, i. e. the index of stabilization $\rho(f) = 1$.)

Let

$$f = f_n = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} A_{i,j} X_i X_j \in K[\{A_{i,j}\}, \{X_i\}].$$

Of course $\text{Sing}(f) = \{X_i = 0\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$. For the sake of brevity let B denote the bundle $G^{(1)}$ of the construction in section 2 that corresponds to $F := (f) : K^N \rightarrow K$, where $N = n + \binom{n+1}{2}$, and $G := G_F$.

Any nonsingular $n \times n$ matrix C over K induces an isomorphism of $K^N \rightarrow K^N$, which for brevity we also denote C , and the latter preserves the rank of quadratic forms. Therefore, for any particular quadratic form $f^{(0)} = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} a_{i,j}^{(0)} X_i X_j$ of a rank q the dimension of the fiber $B_{f^{(0)}}$ at a point $a^{(0)} = (\{a_{i,j}^{(0)}\}, \{0\}) \in \text{Sing}(f)$ coincides with the dimension of the fiber $B_{f_q^{(0)}}$ of the quadratic form $f_q^{(0)} = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq q} X_i^2$, e. g. due to Corollary 2.2.

We identify the set of all quadratic forms of rank q with a constructible subset $\mathcal{B}_{k(q)} = (\{a_{i,j}\}, \{0\})$ of $\text{Sing}(f)$. A straightforward calculation shows that $\dim(\mathcal{B}_{k(q)}) = qn - q(q-1)/2$. Once again by means of Corollary 2.2 (and of an appropriate isomorphism $C : K^N \rightarrow K^N$) it follows that $\mathcal{B}_{k(q)}$ is smooth and that fibers G_y are of the same dimension $k(q)$ at all the points $y \in \mathcal{B}_{k(q)}$. (Since $l = 1$ Thom stratification of $\text{Sing}(F)$ exists by [16] and therefore due to (1') of Lemma 2.7 inequality $k(q) \leq \text{codim } \mathcal{B}_{k(q)}$ holds.) Below we calculate $k(q)$, which would allow us to conclude by making use of Theorem 3.7 that each $\mathcal{B}_{k(q)}$ is Lagrangian and therefore that $B = G$, $\mathcal{B}_{k(q)} = \mathcal{G}_{k(q)}$ and that stratification $\{\mathcal{B}_{k(q)}\}_{k(q)}$, by rank, is a functorial TWG-stratification.

Consider curves $K \ni t \mapsto K^N$ with $f_q^{(0)}$ at $t = 0$ and defined for any $x^{(0)} \in K^n$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} X_i &= t^3 x_i^{(0)}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq q; & X_j &= t^2 x_j^{(0)}, \quad q < j \leq n; & A_{ii} &= 1, \quad 1 \leq i \leq q; \\ & & A_{jj} &= t, \quad q < j \leq n; & A_{ij} &= 0, \quad i \neq j \end{aligned}$$

A straightforward calculation of the limit along this curve of the normalized differential $df/||df||$ shows that $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^{(0)} dX_i \in B_{f_q^{(0)}}$. Consider similarly limits along curves with the origin at $f_q^{(0)}$ and defined as follows: $A_{ii} = 1$, $1 \leq i \leq q$, for all the other pairs of i, j with $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$ we set $A_{ij} = t^2$ and also $X_i = 0$, $1 \leq i \leq q$ and $X_j = t x_j^{(0)}$, $q < j \leq n$. A straightforward calculation implies that the 'coordinate' projection of $B_{f_q^{(0)}}$ to the subspace spanned by $\{dA_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n}$ contains the image under the degree 2 Veronese map of a point with coordinates $x^{(0)} = (\{0\}, \{x_j^{(0)}\}_{q < j \leq n}) \in K^n$. It follows that subspace $B_{f_q^{(0)}}$ of $(K^N)^*$ contains vectors dX_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, and $dA_{j,s}$, $q < j \leq s \leq n$, i. e. $k(q) \geq (n + (n-q)(n-q+1)/2) = \text{codim } \mathcal{B}_{k(q)}$, and therefore $k(q) = \text{codim } \mathcal{B}_{k(q)}$. The latter implying that each (de facto smooth) quasistratum $\mathcal{B}_{k(q)}$ is Lagrangian, $G = B$ and, due to Theorem 3.9 and its Corollary 3.10, partition $\{\mathcal{B}_{k(q)}\}_{k(q)}$, where $0 \leq q \leq n$, is the functorial Thom-Whitney-a stratification of $\text{Sing}(f)$. We summarize in the following

Proposition 7.1 *For*

$$f = f_n = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} A_{i,j} X_i X_j \in K[\{A_{i,j}\}, \{X_i\}]$$

the index of stabilization $\rho(f) = 1$ and strata $\mathcal{B}_{k(q)} = \{(\{a_{i,j}\}, \{0\}) : rk(f) = q\} \subset \text{Sing}(f)$ form a functorial Thom-Whitney-a stratification with respect to f .

7.2 A family of examples of $F_n : K^{4n+1} \rightarrow K$ with universal TWG-stratifications and the index of stabilization $\rho(F_n) = n$

Let $q(x, y, u, v, w) := u \cdot x^2 + 2w \cdot x \cdot y + v \cdot y^2$ and produce recursively the following polynomials: $q_1 := q(x_1, y_1, u_1, v_1, w)$, $q_{k+1} := q(x_{k+1}, y_{k+1}, u_{k+1}, v_{k+1}, q_k(\cdot))$, $k \geq 1$. Denote

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, w) := q_n(\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, w),$$

where $\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and similarly for $\vec{y}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}$, i. e. f depends on $N = 4n+1$ independent variables, and let $h_k := u_k \cdot v_k - q_{k-1}^2(\cdot)$, $1 \leq k \leq n$. Then $f = u_n \cdot x_n^2 + 2q_{n-1} \cdot x_n \cdot y_n + v_n \cdot y_n^2$ and $\text{Sing}(f) = \{x_n = y_n = 0\}$. By making use of Corollary 2.2 and example from Subsection 7.1 it follows that for points $a \in \text{Sing}(f)$ with $dq_{n-1}(a) \neq 0$ the fibers of bundle $G^{(1)}$ are

1. $G_a^{(1)} = \text{Span}\{dx_n; dy_n\}$ if $h_n(a) \neq 0$, i. e. $\mathcal{G}_2 = \text{Sing}(f) \setminus \{h_n = 0\}$ off $\{dq_{n-1} = 0\}$;
2. $G_a^{(1)} = \text{Span}\{dx_n; dy_n; dh_n\}$ if $h_n(a) = 0$, $dh_n(a) \neq 0$, i. e. off $\{dq_{n-1} = 0\}$ quasistratum $\mathcal{G}_3 = \text{Sing}(f) \cap \{h_n = 0\} \setminus \{dh_n \neq 0\}$;
3. $G_a^{(1)} = \text{Span}\{dx_n; dy_n; du_n; dv_n; dq_{n-1}\}$, if $h_n(a) = 0$, $dh_n(a) = 0$, i. e. $\mathcal{G}_5 = \text{Sing}(f) \cap \{h_n = 0, dh_n = 0\}$ off $\{dq_{n-1} = 0\}$.
4. In the cases 1. and 2. fibers $G_a^{(1)} = (\overline{G^{(0)}})_a$, but in the case 3. fibers $G_a^{(1)} \neq (\overline{G^{(0)}})_a = \{\omega = U_n du_n + V_n dv_n + Q_{n-1} dq_{n-1} + X_n dx_n + Y_n dy_n : U_n \cdot V_n = (Q_{n-1}/2)^2\}$, where ω denotes a 1-form at a .

Denote $D_1 := \text{Span}\{dx_n; dy_n; du_n; dv_n\}$. Note that

$$df = x_n^2 du_n + y_n^2 dv_n + 2x_n y_n dq_{n-1} + 2(u_n x_n + q_{n-1} y_n) dx_n + 2(q_{n-1} x_n + v_n y_n) dy_n.$$

Results above rely on elementary calculations of Subsection 7.1 summarized below:

$h_n = \det \begin{pmatrix} u_n & q_{n-1} \\ q_{n-1} & v_n \end{pmatrix}$ and for any sequence of points from K^N converging to a point $a \in \text{Sing}(f)$ the following holds

- i) the size of $\{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}; \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n}\}$ dominates $\{x_n^2, y_n^2, 2x_n \cdot y_n\}$ at a if $h_n \neq 0$,
- ii) the limits of $df/||df||$ are the 1-forms $\omega = U_n du_n + V_n dv_n + Q_{n-1} dq_{n-1} + X_n dx_n + Y_n dy_n$ with $U_n \cdot V_n = Q_{n-1}^2/4$, since the coefficients of df at du_n, dv_n, dq_{n-1} satisfy $x_n^2 \cdot y_n^2 = (2x_n \cdot y_n)^2/4$.

When $h_n(a) = 0$ the latter also follows from the orthogonality of $\omega \in G_a^{(1)}$ to $T_a(\{h_n = 0\})$ (see (1') of Lemma 2.7) and $dh_n = v_n \cdot du_n + u_n \cdot dv_n + 2q_{n-1} \cdot dq_{n-1}$, implying that ω is proportional to dh_n , while $u_n \cdot v_n = q_{n-1}^2$ for points in $\{h_n = 0\}$.

We now turn to a simple, but crucial observation that the coefficients of df at du_n, dv_n, dq_{n-1} satisfy inequality $\sqrt{|x_n|^2 + |y_n|^2} \geq (\sqrt{2})^{-1} \cdot |2x_n \cdot y_n|$ and therefore the limits of $df/||df||$ evaluated at points from K^N that converge to $\text{Sing}(f) \cap \{dq_{n-1} = 0\}$ are the 1-forms with vanishing coefficients at all differentials of the independent variables on which $q_{n-1}(\cdot)$ depends. In particular, combining with the preceding summary of the arguments of Subsection 7.1 properties 1. and 2. follow without making assumption $dq_{n-1}(a) \neq 0$ and also

5. $G_a^{(1)} = D_1$ for $a \in Z_{n-1} := \text{Sing}(f) \cap \{h_n = 0, dh_n = dq_{n-1} = 0\} \subset \{q_{n-1} = 0\}$ holds.

Summarizing $\mathcal{G}_2 = \text{Sing}(f) \setminus \{h_n = 0\}$, $\mathcal{G}_3 = \text{Sing}(f) \cap \{h_n = 0, dh_n \neq 0\}$ and with $\mathcal{G}'_5 := \text{Sing}(f) \cap \{h_n = 0, dh_n = 0, dq_{n-1}(a) \neq 0\}$ bundle $G^{(1)}|_{\mathcal{G}_2 \cup \mathcal{G}_3 \cup \mathcal{G}'_5} = G|_{\mathcal{G}_2 \cup \mathcal{G}_3 \cup \mathcal{G}'_5}$. Also $\mathcal{G}'_5 = \{x_n = y_n = u_n = v_n = q_{n-1} = 0, dq_{n-1} \neq 0\}$, and $Z_{n-1} = \{x_n = y_n = u_n = v_n = x_{n-1} = y_{n-1} = 0\} = \text{Sing}(f) \setminus (\mathcal{G}_2 \cup \mathcal{G}_3 \cup \mathcal{G}'_5)$.

Detour. The two Remarks-Examples below are straightforward consequences of the latter observation and the preceding it summary of the arguments of Subsection 7.1.

Remark 7.2 With notations $G = G_{\tilde{f}}$, $G^{(p)} = G_{\tilde{f}}^{(p)}$ for a function

$$\tilde{f} := u \cdot x^2 + 2w^2 \cdot x \cdot y + v \cdot y^2$$

depending on 5 variables the following hold:

inequality $\dim G_a^{(1)} \leq 4$ for all $a \in \text{Sing}(\tilde{f})$; bundles G and $G^{(1)}$ coincide; quasistrata $\mathcal{G}_2 = \{x = y = 0, u \cdot v - w^4 \neq 0\}$, $\mathcal{G}_3 = \{x = y = 0, u \cdot v - w^4 = 0, (u, v) \neq 0\}$ and $\mathcal{G}_4 = \{0\}$ are smooth and form Thom-Whitney-a stratification \mathcal{S} of $\text{Sing}(\tilde{f})$, but quasistratum \mathcal{G}_4 is not Lagrangian ($\dim \mathcal{G}_4 = 0 < 5 - 4$!). Also, $\overline{G|_{\mathcal{G}_2}}$ and $\overline{G|_{\mathcal{G}_3}}$ are 5-dimensional irreducible components of G and $G|_{\mathcal{G}_4}$ is in the closure of $G|_{\mathcal{G}_3}$.

Remark 7.3 Let non-zero polynomial $g \in K[z_1, \dots, z_m]$ and $f_g := \tilde{f}(u, v, x, y, g(z))$, where \tilde{f} is from the preceding Remark. Denote $G := G_{f_g}$, $G^{(p)} := G_{f_g}^{(p)}$. Then for polynomial f_g depending on $m + 4$ variables the following hold:

inequality $\dim G_a^{(1)} \leq 4$ for all $a \in \text{Sing}(f_g)$; bundles G and $G^{(1)}$ coincide; the quasistrata are $\mathcal{G}_2 = \{x = y = 0, u \cdot v - g(z)^4 \neq 0\}$, $\mathcal{G}_3 = \{x = y = 0, u \cdot v - g(z)^4 = 0, (u, v) \neq 0\}$ and $\mathcal{G}_4 = \{x = y = u = v = g(z) = 0\}$; only quasistratum \mathcal{G}_4 is not Lagrangian; the irreducible components $\overline{G|_{\mathcal{G}_2}}$ and $\overline{G|_{\mathcal{G}_3}}$ of G are $(m+4)$ -dimensional and $G|_{\mathcal{G}_4}$ is in the closure of $G|_{\mathcal{G}_3}$. **Curiously, an arbitrarily chosen hypersurface $\{g = 0\}$ appears as a quasistratum.**

We now turn to calculation of fibers of $G^{(2)}$ for f . Note that $dq_{n-1} - 2x_{n-1}y_{n-1}dq_{n-2} =$

$$x_{n-1}^2 du_{n-1} + y_{n-1}^2 dv_{n-1} + 2(u_{n-1}x_{n-1} + q_{n-2}y_{n-1})dx_{n-1} + 2(q_{n-2}x_{n-1} + v_{n-1}y_{n-1})dy_{n-1}$$

and bundles $G = G^{(2)} = G^{(1)}$ off $Z_{n-1} \subset \{x_{n-1} = y_{n-1} = 0\}$. It follows by making use of Corollary 2.2 and of the calculations like in the summary of the arguments of Subsection 7.1 that for points b from \mathcal{G}'_5 converging to a point $a \in Z_{n-1} \subset \{q_{n-1} = 0, dq_{n-1} = 0\}$ with $dq_{n-2} \neq 0$ the span of the limits of the 1-forms from the fibers G_b of G , which includes the limits of $dq_{n-1}/\|dq_{n-1}\|$, coincides with the fibers of bundle $G^{(2)}$, namely:

- 1'. $G_a^{(2)} = \text{Span}\{dx_{n-1}; dy_{n-1}\} \oplus D_1$ if $h_{n-1}(a) \neq 0$, i. e. $\mathcal{G}_6 = Z_{n-1} \setminus \{h_{n-1} = 0\}$ off $\{dq_{n-2} = 0\}$;
- 2'. $G_a^{(2)} = \text{Span}\{dx_{n-1}; dy_{n-1}; dh_{n-1}\} \oplus D_1$ if $h_{n-1}(a) = 0, dh_{n-1}(a) \neq 0$, i. e. off $\{dq_{n-2} = 0\}$ quasistratum $\mathcal{G}_7 = Z_{n-1} \cap \{h_{n-1} = 0\} \setminus \{dh_{n-1} \neq 0\}$;
- 3'. $G_a^{(2)} = \text{Span}\{dx_{n-1}; dy_{n-1}; du_{n-1}; dv_{n-1}; dq_{n-2}\} \oplus D_1$, if $h_{n-1}(a) = 0, dh_{n-1}(a) = 0$, i. e. $\mathcal{G}_9 = Z_{n-1} \cap \{h_{n-1} = 0, dh_{n-1} = 0\}$ off $\{dq_{n-2} = 0\}$.
- 4'. In the cases 1'. and 2'. fibers $G_a^{(2)} = (\overline{G^{(1)}})_a$, but in the case 3'. fibers $G_a^{(2)} \not\subset (\overline{G^{(1)}})_a$ and the latter consists of all 1-forms $\omega \in G_a^{(2)}$ with coefficients $U_{n-1}, V_{n-1}, Q_{n-2}$ at $du_{n-1}, dv_{n-1}, dq_{n-2}$ that satisfy equation $U_{n-1} \cdot V_{n-1} = (Q_{n-2}/2)^2$. Denote $D_2 := \text{Span}\{dx_{n-1}; dy_{n-1}; du_{n-1}; dv_{n-1}\} \oplus D_1$.

Once again, due to the observation that the coefficient of dq_{n-1} at dq_{n-2} is dominated by its coefficients at du_{n-1} , dv_{n-1} , it follows that for points $b \in \text{Sing}(f)$ converging to a point $a \in \{dq_{n-2} = 0\}$ the limits of the 1-forms from fibers $G_b^{(1)}$, which include the limits of $dq_{n-1}/\|dq_{n-1}\|$, consist only of 1-forms with vanishing coefficients at all differentials of the independent variables on which q_{n-2} depends. In particular, properties 1'. and 2'. follow without making assumption $dq_{n-2}(a) \neq 0$ and the fiber of bundle $G^{(2)}$ at a is

$$5'. G_a^{(2)} = D_2 \text{ for } a \in Z_{n-2} := Z_{n-1} \cap \{h_{n-1} = 0, dh_{n-1} = dq_{n-2} = 0\} \subset \{q_{n-2} = 0\}.$$

Summarizing $\mathcal{G}_5 = \mathcal{G}'_5$, $\mathcal{G}_6 = Z_{n-1} \setminus \{h_{n-1} = 0\}$, $\mathcal{G}_7 = Z_{n-1} \cap \{h_{n-1} = 0, dh_{n-1} \neq 0\}$ and with $\mathcal{G}'_9 := Z_{n-1} \cap \{h_{n-1} = 0, dh_{n-1} = 0, dq_{n-2} \neq 0\}$ bundle $G^{(2)}|_{\mathcal{G}_6 \cup \mathcal{G}_7 \cup \mathcal{G}'_9} = G|_{\mathcal{G}_6 \cup \mathcal{G}_7 \cup \mathcal{G}'_9}$. Also $\mathcal{G}'_9 = Z_{n-1} \cap \{u_{n-1} = v_{n-1} = q_{n-2} = 0, dq_{n-2} \neq 0\}$, and $Z_{n-2} = Z_{n-1} \cap \{u_{n-1} = v_{n-1} = x_{n-2} = y_{n-2} = 0\} = Z_{n-1} \setminus (\mathcal{G}_6 \cup \mathcal{G}_7 \cup \mathcal{G}'_9)$.

Thus $G^{(1)} \neq G^{(2)}$ and $G = G^{(2)}$ off Z_{n-2} . Calculation of fibers of $G^{(p)}$, $p > 2$ for points from Z_{n-2} is similar (recursively on p), in particular implying that $\mathcal{G}_9 = \mathcal{G}'_9$. Summarizing

Proposition 7.4 *Quasistrata $\{\mathcal{G}_r\}_r$ for polynomial f (in $4n + 1$ independent variables) are smooth, Lagrangian, form a Thom-Whitney-a stratification and hence a universal TWG-stratification. The index of stabilization $\rho(f)$ of f equals n .*

7.3 Example of $F : K^5 \rightarrow K$ with no universal TWG-stratification

For \tilde{f} from Remark 7.2 we have shown that there is a non Lagrangian quasistratum and therefore $\text{Sing}(\tilde{f})$ by our main Theorem 4.1 does not admit a universal TWG-stratification. For polynomial \tilde{f} we will reprove this claim illustrating the proof of Theorem 4.1. In this example $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_4$, construction of \mathcal{G}^+ is elementary and we provide it explicitly (cf. Section 5). We choose \mathcal{G}^+ to be a curve defined parametrically by $\{x = y = 0, u = v = t^2, w = t\}$. Then partition of $\text{Sing}(\tilde{f})$ by sets $\mathcal{B}_2 := \mathcal{G}_2$, $\mathcal{B}_3 := \mathcal{G}_3 \setminus \mathcal{G}^+$, $\mathcal{B}_4 := \mathcal{G}^+$ forms Thom-Whitney-a stratification $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}$ with the associated bundle $B(\tilde{\mathcal{S}}) \neq B(\mathcal{S})$.

Finally we show that there does not exist a universal TWG-stratification with respect to \tilde{f} . Assume the contrary, say $\mathcal{S}^{(0)}$ is a universal TWG-stratification. Denote by $B(\mathcal{S}^{(0)})$ its bundle of vector spaces. Proposition 2.4 and Proposition 3.1 imply that $G \subset B(\mathcal{S}^{(0)}) \subset (B(\mathcal{S}) \cap B(\tilde{\mathcal{S}}))$. It follows that $G_a = B(\mathcal{S}^{(0)})_a = B(\mathcal{S})_a$ for any point $a \in \mathcal{B}_2 \cup \mathcal{B}_3$, while $G_0 = B(\mathcal{S}^{(0)})_0 = B(\tilde{\mathcal{S}})_0$ is 4-dimensional and is orthogonal to vector $\frac{\partial}{\partial w} \in T_0(K^5)$. (On the other hand $B(\mathcal{S})_0 = (K^5)^*$). Therefore, $\mathcal{S}^{(0)}$ being universal should coincide with \mathcal{S} , but the origin 0 is not a Lagrangian stratum of $\mathcal{S}^{(0)}$. Thus our assumption leads to a contradiction. Summarizing, we obtain the following proposition.

Proposition 7.5 *There is no universal TWG-stratification with respect to the polynomial $\tilde{f} = u \cdot x^2 + 2w^2 \cdot x \cdot y + v \cdot y^2$.*

7.4 Multiplicities of roots and another functorial TWG-stratification

Let

$$f := f_{q+2} = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq q} A_i X^i Y^{q-i} \in K[A_0, \dots, A_q, X, Y],$$

where $([A_0 : \dots : A_q], X, Y) \in \mathbb{P}^q(K) \times K^2$. In particular, in this example for every affine chart $\{A_i \neq 0\} \simeq K^q \times K^2$, $0 \leq i \leq q$ of $\mathbb{P}^q(K) \times K^2$ we consider mapping $F := f : K^n \rightarrow K$, where $n := q + 2$. Then $\text{Sing}(F)$ admits Thom stratification and (ii) of Theorem 3.7 applies

provided that all irreducible components of \mathcal{G}_k , $n - \dim(\text{Sing}(F)) \leq k \leq n$ are of dimension $n - k$, which we show below.

Similarly to the preceding examples $\text{Sing}(f) = \{X = Y = 0\}$. Here, in the original notations of Section 2, we prove for $G := G_{f_n}$ (and $G^{(p)} := G_{f_n}^{(p)}$) that index of stabilization $\rho(f_n) = 2$, i. e. that $G^{(1)} \neq G^{(2)} = G$, bundle $G = G_{f_n}$ is Lagrangian and that $\{\mathcal{G}_{k+2}\}_{0 \leq k \leq q/2}$ is a universal (and hence functorial) TWG-stratification with respect to f_n .

Let us fix a point $a^{(0)} = ([a_0^{(0)} : \dots : a_q^{(0)}], 0, 0) \in \text{Sing}(f)$, for the time being, then polynomial

$$f^{(0)} = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq q} a_i^{(0)} X^i Y^{q-i} = \prod_j (b_j X - c_j Y)^{m_j}. \quad (8)$$

We first verify that for each factor $b_j X - c_j Y$ with the multiplicity $m_j \geq 2$ the fiber of the closure $(\overline{G^{(0)}})_{a^{(0)}}$ contains

$$v_j := v([c_j : b_j]) = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq q} c_j^i b_j^{q-i} dA_i.$$

Consider a line defined (parametrically) as follows:

$$A_i(t) = a_i^{(0)}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq q; \quad X(t) = c_j t, \quad Y(t) = b_j t.$$

Then $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} df / \|df\|$ along this line equals v_j . Conversely, let $v = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq q} h_i dA_i + cdX + bdY$ with a non-vanishing $(h_0, \dots, h_q) \neq 0$ being the $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} df / \|df\|$ along a curve

$$(\{A_i(t)\}_{0 \leq i \leq q}, X(t), Y(t)) \subset \mathbb{P}^q(K) \times K^2$$

with the origin at $a^{(0)}$. Making a suitable K -linear homogeneous transformation C of the 2-dimensional plane and applying Corollary 2.2 we may assume w.l.o.g. that $\text{ord}_t(X(t)) > \text{ord}_t(Y(t))$ and it suffices to show that $X^2 | f^{(0)}$. Assume otherwise, then

$$\text{ord}_t \left\{ \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial X}, \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial Y} \right\} = (q-1) \text{ord}_t(Y(t)) < \text{ord}_t(X^i Y^{q-i}), \quad 0 \leq i \leq q,$$

which contradicts to $(h_0, \dots, h_q) \neq 0$.

Since vectors $\{v_j\}_j$ form a van-der-Mond matrix and therefore are linearly independent, it follows

Lemma 7.6 *For any point $a^{(0)} \in \text{Sing}(f)$ fiber $(G^{(1)})_{a^{(0)}}$ of bundle $G^{(1)}$ of vector spaces coincides with the linear hull of vectors dX, dY and $\{v_j\}_j$ for all j with the multiplicity of the factor $b_j X - c_j Y$ in $f^{(0)}$ being $m_j \geq 2$ and, moreover, $\dim((G^{(1)})_{a^{(0)}}) - 2$ being the number of such j .*

For every $v = v([c : b])$ let $\mathcal{D}^{(l)}(v)$ denote the linear hull of

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial^l v}{\partial c^i \partial b^{l-i}} \right\}_{0 \leq i \leq l}.$$

Then $\{v\} = \mathcal{D}^{(0)}(v) \subset \mathcal{D}^{(1)}(v) \subset \dots$ due to the Euler's formula. W.l.o.g. we may assume that $b = 1$ (if $b = 0$ we exchange the roles of b and c) and then $\mathcal{D}^{(l)}(v)$ is the linear hull of the derivatives $\{\frac{\partial^i v}{\partial c^i}\}_{0 \leq i \leq l}$, implying $\dim(\mathcal{D}^{(l)}(v)) = l + 1$, $0 \leq l \leq q$.

Below we calculate the limit $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (G^{(1)})_{a(t)}$. To that end we consider a curve $\{a^{(t)}\}_t \subset \text{Sing}(f)$ with the origin at $a^{(0)}$, and assume w.l.o.g. that $a_q^{(t)} = 1$ for all t . Due to Lemma 7.6 we may assume (also w.l.o.g.) that for any $t \neq 0$ the multiplicity of every factor of polynomial $f^{(t)} = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq q} a_i^{(t)} X^i Y^{q-i}$ does not exceed 2 and these multiplicities are independent on $t \neq 0$. We may factorise

$$f^{(t)} = \prod_j \prod_p (X - (c_j + e_{j,p}(t))Y)^{m_{j,p}},$$

where $1 \leq m_{j,p} \leq 2$ and $e_{j,p}(t)$ are the appropriate algebraic functions of t with $e_{j,p}(0) = 0$ for all j, p . Then $\sum_p m_{j,p} = m_j$ for each j (see (8)) and we denote $\overline{m_j} = \sum_p [m_{j,p}/2]$, where by $[m_{j,p}/2]$ we mean the integral part of $m_{j,p}/2$. Due to Lemma 7.6 it follows that $\dim((G^{(1)})_{a(t)}) = \sum_j \overline{m_j} + 2$ for any $t \neq 0$ and that collection

$$\{v([c_j + e_{j,p}(t) : 1])\}_{m_{j,p}=2} \cup \{dX, dY\} \quad (9)$$

is a basis of the fiber $(G^{(1)})_{a(t)}$.

We claim that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (G^{(1)})_{a(t)} = \bigoplus_j \mathcal{D}^{(\overline{m_j}-1)}(v([c_j : 1])) \oplus \text{Span}\{dX, dY\}. \quad (10)$$

To that end we observe that the right-hand side of (10) is indeed the direct sum of the vector spaces due to the Hermite's interpolation (which interpolates uniquely a polynomial in terms of the values of its several consecutive derivatives at the given points, cf. Appendix). Therefore the dimension of the right-hand side equals $\sum_j \overline{m_j} + 2$ and to complete the proof of (10) it suffices to verify that the left-hand side of (10) contains its right-hand side.

To this end fix j , denote $m := \overline{m_j}$ and let

$$E^{(i)} := (\{e_{j,p}^i(t)\}_{1 \leq p \leq m})^T \in K^m, \quad i \geq 0,$$

where all p satisfy $m_{j,p} = 2$ (see (9)). Let E be the $m \times m$ van-der-Mond matrix with the columns $E^{(i)}$, $0 \leq i \leq m-1$. Consider an arbitrary $w = (w_0, \dots, w_{m-1}) \in K^m$ and let $u := (\{u_p\}_{1 \leq p \leq m}) := wE^{-1}$. Since $E^{-1}E^{(i)}(0) = 0$ for every $i \geq m$ it follows for $u^{(i)}(t) := u \cdot E^{(i)}(t)$ that $u^{(i)}(0) = 0$. Therefore

$$\sum_{1 \leq p \leq m} u_p v([c_j + e_{j,p}(t) : 1]) = \sum_{0 \leq s \leq m-1} \frac{w_s}{s!} \frac{d^s v([c_j : 1])}{dc^s} + \sum_{m \leq i \leq q} \frac{u^{(i)}}{i!} \frac{d^i v([c_j : 1])}{dc^i}.$$

Claim (10) follows by letting $t = 0$ in the right-hand side of the latter (in view of the choice of w as an 'arbitrary' in K^m).

We now specify the choice of curve $\{a^{(t)}\}_t$ so that for every j equality $\overline{m_j} = [m_j/2]$ holds (see (8)), in other words $m_{j,p} = 2$ for $\overline{m_j}$ number of p 's and, moreover, in the case when number m_j is odd that $m_{j,p_0} = 1$ for a single p_0 . Then due to (10) it follows

Proposition 7.7 *For any point $a^{(0)} \in \text{Sing}(f)$ the fiber*

$$(G^{(1)})_{a^{(0)}} = \bigoplus_j \mathcal{D}^{([m_j/2]-1)}(v([c_j : 1])) \oplus \text{Span}\{dX, dY\}$$

is a vector space of the dimension $\sum_j [m_j/2] + 2$ (see (8)). In particular, bundle $G := G_f = \overline{G^{(1)}}$.

Finally, we establish that G is Lagrangian. For every k , $0 \leq k \leq q/2$, let

$$\mathcal{G}_{k+2}^{(0)} := \{a^{(0)} \in \text{Sing}(f) : f^{(0)} = \prod_{1 \leq j \leq k} (X - c_j Y)^2 \cdot \prod_{k < s \leq q-k} (X - c_s Y)\},$$

i. e. $f^{(0)}$ has k factors of multiplicity 2 and $q - 2k$ factors of multiplicity 1. Proposition 7.7 implies that $\mathcal{G}_{k+2}^{(0)} \subset \mathcal{G}_{k+2}$ (see Definition 3.4) and, moreover, that $\mathcal{G}_{k+2}^{(0)}$ is dense in \mathcal{G}_{k+2} . On the other hand, $\mathcal{G}_{k+2}^{(0)}$ is open and is isomorphic to the set of all orbits of the group $\text{Sym}(k) \times \text{Sym}(q - 2k)$ acting on a set

$$\mathcal{Z} := K^{q-k} \setminus \left(\bigcup_{1 \leq i < j \leq q-k} \{Z_i = Z_j\} \right),$$

where $\text{Sym}(k)$ permutes the first k coordinates Z_1, \dots, Z_k and $\text{Sym}(q - 2k)$ permutes the last $q - 2k$ coordinates Z_{k+1}, \dots, Z_{q-k} . It follows $\dim(\mathcal{G}_{k+2}^{(0)}) = q - k$. Moreover, $\mathcal{G}_{k+2}^{(0)} = H(\mathcal{Z})$, where H maps Z_1, \dots, Z_k to double roots of $f^{(0)}$ and Z_{k+1}, \dots, Z_{q-k} to single roots. It follows that $\mathcal{G}_{k+2}^{(0)}$ is irreducible. Finally, since in this example $\text{Sing}(F)$ admits Thom stratification, quasistrata \mathcal{G}_{k+2} are irreducible and of dimension $n - k - 2$ item (ii) of Theorem 3.7 and hence Corollary 3.10 apply and imply the following

Theorem 7.8 *Index of stabilization $\rho(f_{q+2}) = 2$, bundle $G = G_{f_{q+2}}$ is Lagrangian and $\{\mathcal{G}_{k+2}\}_{0 \leq k \leq q/2}$ is a functorial TWG-stratification with respect to f_{q+2} .*

8 Appendix. Complexity of extension to a Gauss regular subvariety with a prescribed tangent bundle over singularities

Here we estimate complexity of an algorithm of extending of a (smooth) singular locus of an algebraic variety to a Gauss regular subvariety with a prescribed tangent bundle over the singularities of the variety (see Section 5). We follow the notations of Sections 4, 5 with an exception that we use K rather than \mathbb{C} . The input for this algorithm is a family of polynomials g_p , $M_{j+m, i+m} \in K_0[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ with $p \geq 0$, i, j for a subfield $K_0 \subset K$. For the sake of complexity bounds we assume that elements of K_0 can be represented algorithmically, e. g. one may use here the field of rational or algebraic numbers in place of K_0 , cf. [11]. We assume the following representation for an algebraic variety $S = \{g_0 \cdot g_1 \neq 0, g_p = 0\}_{p \geq 2}$ and its (smooth) singular locus $\mathcal{G} = \{g_0 \neq 0, g_p = 0\}_{p \geq 1}$, which also is its boundary in $\{g_0 \neq 0\}$ (see Remark 4.9). The output of the algorithm is a Gauss regular subvariety \mathcal{G}^+ of $\overline{S} \cap \{g_0 \neq 0\}$ (see Proposition 4.10).

Basically the algorithm consists of 3 subroutines. The first one is choosing a Noether normalisation π for \mathcal{G} . The second one is an *implicit parametric interpolation* of polynomials

L_j from Section 5. (We refer to the latter as implicit because the interpolation data are given over the subsets of points from \mathcal{G} and thus the data appear implicitly.) The third subroutine is a construction of \mathcal{G}^+ proper. To this end we may exploit a choice of algebraically independent coefficients c_1, \dots, c_k at each consecutive application of Theorem 5.3 and thereafter to construct an irreducible component containing \mathcal{G} of the resulting intersection with $\overline{S} \cap \{g_0 \neq 0\}$ (cf. vi) of Theorem 5.3 and the deduction of Proposition 4.10). Complexity bounds for Noether normalisation and for constructing irreducible components one may find in [19], and in [11] respectively. We observe that the third subroutine depends only on the complexity of finding irreducible components. We therefore focus on an algorithm for a parametric interpolation. In fact, we design an algorithm for interpolation over the parameters varying in K^m , whereas for the purposes of Section 5 it suffices to have the parameters varying in an open subset $\mathcal{U}' \subset K^m$, which would have simplified the algorithm.

To formulate the complexity bounds we assume that $\deg(g_p) < \delta$, $\deg(M_{j+m,i+m}) < \Delta$ for all p, i, j and the total number of bits in representation of the coefficients (in K_0) of polynomials $g_p, M_{j+m,i+m}$ does not exceed R . Our main result here is the following

Proposition 8.1 *One can interpolate polynomials L_j as required in Section 5 and, moreover, under assumptions listed in the preceding paragraph $\deg(L_j) < \Delta\delta^{O(n)}$ is a bound on the degrees of the resulting L_j . Complexity bound for this interpolation algorithm is $(R\Delta^n\delta^{n^2})^{O(1)}$.*

Combining with the complexity bounds for the first and the third subroutines it follows

Corollary 8.2 *The complexity of the algorithm constructing \mathcal{G}^+ is bounded by*

$$R^{O(1)}(\Delta\delta)^{n^{O(1)}}.$$

Proof of Proposition 8.1. We first consider a *non-parametrical* interpolation.

Lemma 8.3 *Let $v_1, \dots, v_t \in K^{n-m}$ and $w_q^{(i)} \in K$, $1 \leq q \leq t$, $0 \leq i \leq n-m$. There exists a polynomial $A \in K[X_{m+1}, \dots, X_n]$ of $\deg(A) < 2t(n-m)$ such that*

$$A(v_q) = w_q^{(0)}, \quad \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_{i+m}}(v_q) = w_q^{(i)}, \quad 1 \leq q \leq t, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-m.$$

Proof. By making an appropriate linear change of the coordinates in K^m we may assume w.l.o.g. that $v_{q_1}^{(i)} \neq v_{q_2}^{(i)}$, $1 \leq q_1 < q_2 \leq t$, $1 \leq i \leq n-m$, where $v_q = (v_q^{(1)}, \dots, v_q^{(n-m)})$, $1 \leq q \leq t$. Consider a polynomial

$$A_{q_0} = \prod_{q \neq q_0, 1 \leq i \leq n-m} (X_{i+m} - v_q^{(i)})^2 \cdot \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n-m} a_i (X_{i+m} - v_{q_0}^{(i)}) + a_0 \right), \quad 1 \leq q_0 \leq t$$

with indeterminate coefficients a_i , $0 \leq i \leq n-m$. Then $A_{q_0}(v_q) = \frac{\partial A_{q_0}}{\partial X_{i+m}}(v_q) = 0$, $1 \leq i \leq n-m$, for every $q \neq q_0$. Equation $A_{q_0}(v_{q_0}) = w_{q_0}^{(0)}$ uniquely determines a_0 . Furthermore equation $\frac{\partial A_{q_0}}{\partial X_{i+m}}(v_{q_0}) = w_{q_0}^{(i)}$ uniquely determines a_i , $1 \leq i \leq n-m$. Finally we let $A := \sum_{1 \leq q \leq t} A_q$. ■

Of course one can in the same vain interpolate the higher derivatives as well.

We now consider a *parametric* interpolation. Due to Bézout inequality $\deg(\bar{\mathcal{G}}) < \delta^n$, we introduce a polynomial

$$\mathcal{A} = \sum_{0 \leq e_1 + \dots + e_{n-m} \leq 2(n-m)\delta^n} A_E X_{m+1}^{e_1} \dots X_n^{e_{n-m}}$$

with indeterminate coefficients $a := \{A_E\}_E$, $E = (e_1, \dots, e_{n-m})$ and a quantifier-free formula $\Phi(u, v, a)$ of the theory of algebraically closed fields which says that

$$\text{if } v \in \mathcal{G}, \pi(v) = u \in K^m \text{ then } \mathcal{A}(v) = 0, \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}}{\partial X_{i+m}}(v) = M_{j+m, i+m}(v), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-m$$

for some j , $1 \leq j \leq k$ (we fix j for the time being). Then the formula $\forall u \exists a \forall v \Phi$ is true due to Lemma 8.3.

An algorithm from [12] yields a representation of $\pi^{-1}(u) \cap \mathcal{G}$ commonly referred to as a “shape lemma”. Applied to a system $\{g_p = 0, g_0 \neq 0\}_{p>0}$ the output of this algorithm is a partition of $K^m = \cup_{\beta} U_{\beta}$ into constructible subsets such that for each β there are a linear combination $\alpha = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n-m} \alpha_{i,\beta} v^{(i)}$ of coordinates $v^{(i)}$, $1 \leq i \leq n-m$, with integer coefficients $\alpha_{i,\beta}$ and rational functions ϕ , $\phi_i \in K_0(X_1, \dots, X_m)[Y]$, $1 \leq i \leq n-m$, for which the following holds:

- for any $u \in U_{\beta}$ and any $v = (u, v^{(1)}, \dots, v^{(n-m)}) \in \pi^{-1}(u) \cap \mathcal{G}$ equalities $v^{(i_0)} = \phi_{i_0}(u, \alpha)$, $1 \leq i_0 \leq n-m$, take place, i. e. α is a primitive element of the field $K_0(u, v^{(1)}, \dots, v^{(n-m)})$ over $K_0(u)$;
- the roots of a univariate polynomial $\phi(u, Y)$ are exactly the values of α while ranging over points $v \in \pi^{-1}(u) \cap \mathcal{G}$.

Furthermore, in formula Φ we replace $v^{(i_0)}$, $1 \leq i_0 \leq n-m$, by $\phi_{i_0}(u, \alpha)$ and divide the resulting polynomials $\mathcal{A}(\alpha)$ and $\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{A}}{\partial X_{i+m}}(\alpha) - M_{j+m, i+m}(\alpha)\right)$ by polynomial $\phi(u, \alpha)$ (with the remainders as polynomials in α). Then system Φ_1 obtained by equating to zero all coefficients of the remainders at the powers of α is equivalent to formula $\forall v \Phi$, for any $u \in U_{\beta}$.

One may consider Φ_1 as a linear system with respect to variables a and apply to Φ_1 an algorithm of *parametric Gaussian elimination* (see e. g. [12]). It yields a refinement $K^m = \cup_{\beta'} U'_{\beta'}$ of partition $\cup_{\beta} U_{\beta}$ into constructible subsets such that for each β' and for every multiindex E there is rational function $a_E \in K_0(X_1, \dots, X_m)$ such that for any $u \in U'_{\beta'}$ the array of coefficients $a(u) = \{a_E(u)\}_E$ fulfils Φ_1 . For a choice of the unique β' for which $U'_{\beta'}$ is dense in K^m the rational function

$$L_j = \sum_{0 \leq e_1 + \dots + e_{n-m} \leq 2(n-m)\delta^n} a_E X_{m+1}^{e_1} \dots X_n^{e_{n-m}}$$

corresponding to this β' is as required in Section 5.

Finally we address the complexity issue. In the construction of the “shape lemma” above $\deg(\phi)$, $\deg(\phi_i)$ are bounded by $\delta^{O(n)}$ as well as the degrees of the polynomials representing $\{U_{\beta}\}_{\beta}$, while the number of $\{U_{\beta}\}$, the total sum of sizes of the coefficients of these polynomials and the complexity of the algorithm do not exceed $R^{O(1)}\delta^{O(n^2)}$ [12]. Therefore the degrees of the polynomials occurring in Φ_1 are bounded by $\Delta\delta^{O(n)}$, while the number of the polynomials, the total sum of sizes of their coefficients and the complexity of constructing Φ_1 do not exceed $(R\Delta^n\delta^{n^2})^{O(1)}$. At the stage of applying the parametric Gaussian elimination to Φ_1 the bounds are similar. Proposition is proved. ■

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